"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
The indications for to-day in this vicinity and neighborhood are partly cloudy with light showers, cooler, variable winds becoming northerly.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

FOREIGN.—The advancing British columns in India have encountered no further serious obstacle to their progress, except the difficulties of transportation. Gen. Jeffreys has reduced the village of Damodota and captured large quantities of supplies. The Queen has sent a sympathetic message regarding the reverse near Camp Inayat. There is fear in Madrid of a Cabinet crisis, owing to the excommunication of Señor J. Reverter, the Spanish Minister of Finance, by a Catholic Bishop. United States Minister Stewart L. Woodford had an interview yesterday with the Queen Regent and the Duke of Tetuan, Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, at which, it is said, only the customary courtesies were exchanged. The Greek press pronounces the terms of peace with Turkey exceedingly onerous. Ferrouh Bey, Councilor of the Turkish Embassy at St. Petersburg, has been appointed Turkish Minister to the United States. The treaty of peace between the Government of Uruguay and the insurgents was signed yesterday. Earthquakes are reported in Turkestan and Switzerland. The London Times says the statement that the State Department at Washington and the British Ambassador have received instructions to reopen the negotiations for a general treaty of arbitration is premature.—Page 7.

Page 1.

The Village of Imlaystown, N. J., was almost wiped out early yesterday morning by a fire which is supposed to have been started by burglars. The loss was nearly $50,000.

There are fears of a duel between Capt. D. G. Purse, a prominent railroad lawyer of Savannah, and Col. J. D. Massey, Secretary of the Georgia State Railroad Commission.

Julius Harburger addressed the members of the Brighton Association and criticised that part of Seth Low's letter of acceptance in which he praised the Raines liquor law.

An angry crowd at Dillon, S. C., with drawn pistols prevented the train carrying a circus from leaving that town Saturday night until money people claimed to have been robbed of was repaid.

It is announced that the German Powder Trust, which recently began the erection of a factory at Spotswood, N. J., has discontinued the work, the American Trust having agreed to pay it a royalty for surrendering the American trade.

A little boy and girl, who said they were the children of Lawrence Clark, residing in Eighty-fifth Street, this city, were found in the West Shore waiting room at Haverstraw on Saturday. Their father took them there and is supposed to have abandoned them.

Reports from the yellow fever districts yesterday indicated that the sanitary authorities were making good progress in their fight against the disease. In New Orleans the Health Board apparently was satisfied with the situation, and at other points there were no alarming developments.

There is a strong belief among conservative Republicans that Seth Low may yet be indorsed, although Senator Platt and Chairman Quigg deny that it will be done. Mr. Low, it is reported, will manage his own campaign, and has already had a conference with Mayor Strong at the latter's home.

The announcement was made in Brooklyn that Jacob Worth has practically abandoned his fight for Seth Low and will do nothing further for him. Mr. Worth, Sheriff Buttling, and Mr. Woodruff, who were seen regarding the matter, declined to make any statements as to the truth or falsity of the report.

Page 2.

The Tammany wing of the Progressive Democratic League held a meeting yesterday, and voted to indorse the nomination of Alton B. Parker for Judge of the Court of Appeals.

There was much recrimination in the Central Labor Union yesterday over charges by T. M. Daly, a delegate, that efforts had been made to use it with both Tammany Hall and the Republicans for the furtherance of personal political schemes. It was resolved that the Central Labor Union repudiate every one who employs such methods.

Page 3.

Racing will be continued at Gravesend track this week. The stake events are well filled, and the overnight purses are of a size calculated to bring out the best horses now in training.

Very little rowing was done on the Harlem River yesterday. The majority of the oarsmen attended the annual dinner and reunion of the Harlem Regatta Association at College Point.

In a struggle with negro roughs in "Nigger Alley," Policeman Maher's pistol was turned against him. The fact that there were two empty cartridge shells in it is believed to have saved his life.

The Government is to erect two buildings at the Navy Yard in Brooklyn to shelter seventeen torpedo boats, and also a hydraulic dock to remove them from the water when they are to be repaired or are out of commission.

The eleven transfers of Police Captains were effected yesterday with no observable friction. Capt. Sheehan received large floral testimonials at the Tenderloin station house, and Capt. Chapman found one from the men of his recent command awaiting him at Mercer Street. Capt. Sheehan gave special instructions to his men regarding arrests of women.

Page 5.

A double wedding of four double cousins, all bearing the surname of Schorsch, was celebrated yesterday at the Tuxedo, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street.

Page 8.

Several persons were severely injured yesterday by being run over by bicyclists, and one rider, John Brooks of Jersey City, was seized with an epileptic fit, and in falling dislocated a shoulder.

Elmer Hardy, a salesman, was attacked and shot by highwaymen near New Brunswick Saturday afternoon, but escaped serious injury. A Sheriff's posse sent in pursuit of the robbers could find no trace of them.

Page 10.

The Rev. Madison C. Peters delivered a discourse on "Fashionable Christianity" in the Bloomingdale Reformed Church.

The Rev. Robert Collyer of the Church of the Messiah will visit his former charge in Chicago during October and November.

The officials of the Railway Mail Service are making plans for increasing the facilities of the suburban service, so as to give the residents of neighboring towns more frequent mails.

It is reported that the controversy between the Episcopal parishes of the Ascension and St. John the Evangelist over the mission of the former has been settled through the sale of the building.

It is believed that a layman will be chosen to succeed the Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs as President of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Samuel B. Capen of Boston is favorably mentioned.

The Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur delivered a sermon on "Patriotic and Religious Duty in the Municipal Crisis" at the Calvary Baptist Church, in which he made an appeal for harmony during the campaign for Mayor.

The Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., yesterday delivered an address at the Academy of Music on the "Woes of Tammany Hall." He said that he did not dislike Seth Low, but thought that he should withdraw and permit a union of all the Anti-Tammany forces.

Augustus Cook, the actor who assaulted his wife and housemaid on Friday night, charged his father-in-law, William H. Hall, yesterday with having sworn falsely as to their condition in order to prevent him from signing a stage contract and thus to ruin him.

The circular issued by the Law and Order League of Hudson County, N. J., in relation to the race track amendments and the special election on Sept. 28, was read in nearly all the Protestant churches in Jersey City yesterday. Several of the ministers denounced race tracks and gamblers, and advised voters to cast their ballots for the amendments.

Arrivals at Hotel and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 8.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
New Corporations.—Page 8.

FIGHTING YELLOW FEVER

Active Measures Taken by the Sanitary Authorities Promise Excellent Results.

NEW ORLEANS OUTLOOK GOOD

Arrangements for Segregating Persons Who Have Been Exposed to the Disease—Operations of Federal Officials.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 19.—The yellow fever situation has undergone little change since yesterday. At 6 o'clock to-night the record in the Board of Health office showed six new cases and one death. There are three cases under investigation.

The health authorities to-night still view the situation with some complacency. That they do not yet anticipate an epidemic was shown at the meeting last night, when the board decided to abandon its nightly sessions.

The report of Dr. Metz, the city chemist, on the condition of the Italian quarter, moved the board to-day to prompt acceptance of the offer of the city of the Marine Hospital as a refuge. Dr. Metz found as many as sixty persons huddled together in the Italian quarter, living in filth. In one of the rooms a goat was found, which it was said slept nightly with the family which owned it.

A woman named Graffato was taken from this quarter ill with the fever, and the board realized that unless something was done at once, the block in which the woman had lived was likely to become a plague spot. It therefore was decided to guard and thoroughly disinfect and fumigate the entire square and to remove as soon as possible most of the families to the old Marine Hospital.

The hundred squatters who now occupy the building will be assigned to quarters in one of the new schoolhouses in the vicinity, and the Marine Hospital buildings will be permanently used as a refuge until the fever is stamped out.

House Surgeon Bloom of the Charity Hospital had a conference to-day with President Ollliphant and others relative to establishing a place to which indigent yellow fever patients may be removed. There are usually seven or eight hundred patients in the Charity Hospital, and it is considered highly dangerous to receive yellow fever patients in that institution.

At this conference Dr. Beard submitted an offer of the free use of the old smallpox detention camp, which is disconnected from the smallpox hospital, and it seems likely that the offer will be accepted. There are now two patients suffering with yellow fever in the Charity Hospital, and their presence, although they occupy isolated apartments, is deemed a serious menace.

At a largely attended meeting of bankers, business men, ministers, and representatives of laboring organizations, it was resolved to ask the Board of Health to consider the advisability of adopting next Tuesday as a general cleaning day.

Acting Mayor Brittin and President Olliphant to-day replied to the suggestion, strongly deprecating it. They wrote that it would be unadvisable and inexpedient to determine upon a fixed day for cleaning, as such a movement would cause an accumulation of filth and trash which could not be removed at once, and by stirring up of miasma would further endanger the health of the city, instead of improving it.

It was suggested, therefore, that each individual inhabitant of the city proceed without delay to the cleaning of his own premises, and the destruction of all decaying matter by fire.

The detention camp at Fontainbleu was to-day declared to have been practically completed and to be ready for the reception of guests. A special train to-day went to Biloxi and Ocean Springs, and from there carried about forty persons to the camp.

To-morrow the camp will be thrown open to all comers. Those who are not immunes will have to stay in the camp ten days, according to the Federal law, which Surgeon Murray, as the commander of the camp, is bound to enforce.

There were no new cases reported at Ocean Springs up to noon, but the weather was heavy and sultry, and one of the patients was not expected to live. She is Miss Laura Atkins.

Charles Zeigler of a prominent New Orleans family, was among those stricken yesterday at Ocean Springs, but his condition is not yet considered serious. When the fever had been declared epidemic and yellow, he shut himself up in his home and stuid there. Isolation, however, did not prevent the germs from entering his home.

The work of the New Orleans sanitary forces continued unabated to-day, and the officers employed themselves in hunting up many old "rookeries" where people are closely crowded and where they live in filth. Many of these places were subjected to complete disinfection and cleaning.

SITUATION AT EDWARDS.

Only Four New Cases Reported and No Deaths—Vicksburg Exempt.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Sept. 19.—The fever at Edwards showed only slight increase today, and no deaths occurred. Dr. Purnell reported four new cases to-day.

Disinfection has begun, and bedding is being burned when it cannot be disinfected. Dr. Dunn, now at Ocean Springs, has been ordered to Edwards.

Dr. Geddings is expected at Edwards tonight. He will have with him 300 tents for the camp of refugees.

The State Board tried to prevent Father Prendergast of this city, who never has had the fever, from going to Edwards, but he considered it his duty to go, and the board gave way.

The board has a report from Biloxi showing 36 cases to date, besides 6 suspects and 27 cases of yellow fever now on hand. No deaths are reported.

Col. Robb, an aged planter near Edwards, is one of the cases reported yesterday.

Vicksburg is thoroughly guarded, and entirely healthy. It is estimated that perhaps 10 per cent. of the population has left town.

REPORT FROM MOBILE.

Only One Strictly New Case Yesterday—Victims Generally Doing Well.

MOBILE, Sept. 19.—The official bulletin for the last twenty-four hours, ending at noon to-day, shows eleven new cases. There has been one death, that of Frank Donaldson, sixteen years of age, a paper carrier. Total cases to date, 29; total deaths, 3.

The President of the Board of Health tonight comments upon the day's report as follows: "The cases reported to-day were taken, one on the 12th, one on the 13th, one on the 14th, three on the 15th, four on the 16th, and one on the 18th, so it is shown that there has been but one new case in the past twenty-four hours."

All the cases, with one or two exceptions, are doing well.

The Sunday calm was intensified to-day, all traffic being suspended and the streets being deserted even by the usual throng of worshippers. Many persons have gone away, and those remaining think it prudent to avoid gatherings.

Transfer of Troops Proposed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The War Department contemplates the transfer of the garrison from Barancas, Fla., to Chickamauga, where the troops will go into camp. Surgeon General Wyman will give directions to facilitate the passage of the soldiers through the various quarantine points.

YELLOW FEVER IN CUBA.

Report of the United States Sanitary Inspector at Havana.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—In his weekly report to the Marine Hospital Service, Sanitary Inspector Brunner, at Havana, says: "For the week ended Sept. 9 there were 326 deaths, of which 15 were from yellow fever, 29 from enteric and pernicious fevers, 34 from dysentery, and 55 from enteritis."

The Inspector says the decline in deaths from yellow fever is only apparent, many deaths from that disease, he thinks, being placed under the head of enteritis and enteric fever. At the same time there are not as many cases of yellow fever in the military hospitals as there were two months ago, the soldiers who are sick being cared for in the hospitals elsewhere. For two weeks, according to the city mortality reports, no deaths from yellow fever have occurred in the city proper, but the Inspector does not credit these figures.

The enormous death rate from enteritis and dysentery, the Inspector says, is a result of the lack of nutritous food, and he believes the deaths from these diseases have not yet reached high water mark.

"Unless," he says, "the laws are so amended as to admit certain important food products, none but the favored few will be able to obtain nutritous food. Even at the present time all fresh meats command prices above the reach of the lower class, while breadstuffs are proportionately higher. It is certain that no city can show a more inviting presence to epidemic disease than the City of Havana."

STOPPED A CIRCUS TRAIN.

South Carolina People Claimed to Have Been Swindled and Forced Restitution with Pistols.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 19.—The W. H. Harris Nickel-Plated Show was at Dillon, a town of 700 people, yesterday, and a bloody riot was narrowly averted. When an attempt was made to start the circus train away from there last night several hundred men from town and country, many with drawn pistols, prevented it from starting. They claimed the circus had advertised "No gambling," but that gambling was in full blast, and that many were flagrantly robbed in a variety of crooked games. They further charge that in the main tent, it being known that the community was short of fractional currency and small bills for harvesting purposes, the circus people offered to make change. This they did for many, but in all instances they gave less money than was due, the people accepting their counts without question. Each one lost from $1 to $10.

Legal action was begun, but as the train was about to get away before warrants could be secured the crowd stopped it. A bloody fight was imminent, but the circus people finally agreed to pay all claims. The train was still being held when the last information was received.

TWO CHILDREN ABANDONED.

A Little Boy and Girl from New York Left by Their Father at Haverstraw.

HAVERSTRAW, Sept. 19.—What is evidently a case of abandonment of a boy and girl occurred here yesterday. The little ones, who give their names as Harry and May Clark, and who appear to be about four and six years old, respectively, were found in the waiting room of the West Shore Railroad station last evening. They said that they were awaiting the return of their father, who had left them there early in the day. It is thought that they arrived on the train reaching Haverstraw at 11:45 A. M., and that the father returned to New York on a train which leaves here at 12:21 P. M.

The children say that their home is in Eighty-fifth Street, New York, but what the number is or whether it is on the east or west side they do not know. They say that their father's name is Lawrence Clark and he is employed by some railroad as a car fixer. They do not know the location of the shops at which he works.

What makes it appear more clearly a case of abandonment is that, according to the children's story, yesterday morning Miss Henrietta Hines, who is their father's housekeeper, their mother having died early in the present year, gave them both a bath and dressed them in new clothes, after which their father took them away, telling them that they were going to see their cousin, but who this cousin is or where he or she lives they do not know. The father brought them here and left them.

They were found by Miss Gertie Pitts, who cared for them last night and turned them over this morning to James Carl, Chief of Police, at whose home they are now staying. The only thing that the children seem to know that might possibly lead to finding out to whom they belong is that a man named John Tiegman, or Tiegan, has a grocery store somewhere near their home and that he comes to their house, takes orders, and brings the goods.

Both children, although very plainly dressed, seem to have been carefully reared, and the little girl is unusually bright for one of her years.

SAYING GOOD-BYE TO "NEP."

Flatbush Children Sadly Witness the Departure of a Boon Companion for Minneapolis.

Many tears were shed yesterday by the children who reside on one of the pretty new streets of Flatbush. The grief of the little ones was due to the departure to a far Western city of a dearly beloved companion.

A few months ago a well-known Brooklyn family moved to Minneapolis. Their departure, on account of the business engagements of the head of the family, was somewhat sudden, and one member of the family was left behind in the care of a relative, who resides in Flatbush. He immediately became immensely popular with the younger residents of that neighborhood, and when he started yesterday for his new home in the West a little company of weeping children assembled to bid him good-bye.

His name is Neptune, but he is called "Nep" for short, perhaps because he is somewhat short himself, especially as to his nose, which is in strong contrast with the length of his pedigree. He is a pug dog of distinguished ancestry, and his arrival in Minneapolis will be an event in the canine society of that city.

Ever since the announcement a few days ago that "Nep" was about to start for his new home, the children of the neighborhood had been planning to give him an appropriate send-off. One of them, whose varied experiences in a career of four years had included a long ride on the "choo-choo cars," informed the others that it was necessary that a traveler should be provided with a lunch box. It was decided to provide for the material wants of "Nep" during his long journey, and all the refrigerators and pantries of the neighborhood were despoiled of their choicest morsels to furnish a continuous feast for the favorite during his travels. Pennies were hoarded until yesterday morning, when they were expended at a neighboring bake-shop for sweetmeats to add to the hoard of delicacies.

"Nep" watched the packing of his lunch box with keen interest, and licked his chops in anticipation of coming feasts. His youthful comrades were all gathered to witness the preparations for his comfort, and bore up well until the expressman arrived with the box in which their friend was to make his journey. Then the tears began to flow, and came thicker and faster as "Nep" was placed in the box and slats were nailed on. Finally the time was up, and the wagon started away with the beloved pet of the neighborhood, while the group of children on the sidewalk waved their hats and handkerchiefs, and between choking sobs, shouted, "Good-bye, Nep."

The Eugenie Wrecked at St. John's.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Sept. 19.—The Norwegian steamer Eugenie, which went ashore yesterday on Great Island, has broken into pieces, and will be a total wreck. The crew escaped, but saved nothing. They were almost washed off the decks by the heavy seas. The British warship Cordelia sailed to-day to inspect the wreck and to report as to the practicability of salvage operations.

Death from a Runaway Accident.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 19.—Aaron S. White, seventy years old, the wealthy farmer of Lawrenceville who was injured in a runaway accident near his home on Friday night, died to-day.

GULDENSUPPE DEATH MASK

Fragments of Plaster Cast Found Which May Have Inclosed the Murdered Man's Head.

IN A POOL AT WOODSIDE

A Little Girl Discovered Them in a Swamp Near the Cottage Where the Bath Rubber Is Supposed to Have Been Killed.

What may be the death mask of William Guldensuppe was found yesterday afternoon in a pool in a swamp a few hundred yards from the cottage in Woodside, L. I., where it is alleged he was killed and cut to pieces by Martin Thorn. The find was made by Lizzie Nunheimer, seven years old, who lives with her mother a short distance from the pool, which is one of several bodies of stagnant water abounding in the neighborhood of the cottage where the murder is said to have been committed.

The child saw a bundle floating about in the water a week ago and yesterday fished it out. It consisted of a piece of Brussels carpet 5 feet long and 6½ feet wide, a pair of painter's overalls and six pieces of a plaster of paris cast. The fragments show the imprints of a nose and one ear. To the top of one section there are some hairs attached.

Inside of one portion is what appears to be the decayed remains of a leaf from a head of cabbage. The fragments all appear to be parts of one whole. The piece bearing the impress of the nose was broken off just below it. The pieces were wrapped in the overalls and partly adhered to the cloth. The overalls appear to be spotted with blood, but may be only stained with paint. Residents of the neighborhood say the piece of carpet was lying in the yard of the cottage around which the murder mystery revolves.

Coroner Haslam of Newtown took charge of the articles, and to-day the little pool will be dragged for the remains of the head, which are now thought by the Coroner to be resting in the mud at the bottom. The water is about three or four feet deep and the Coroner said that if necessary he would have the pool pumped out that the search might be thorough.

How the cast came to be broken and the head gone was something that could not be clearly accounted for. It was supposed that the plaster of paris ball would be found whole, if at all, and that the head would be found perfect inside of it. If the cast found is that of Guldensuppe's head and face, the flesh must long since have disappeared from the skull. This will be a disappointment, but the Coroner says he hopes to find the remaining pieces of the cast, and to so fit them together that the death mask can be used.

The residents of Woodside are discussing many ways in which the ball encasing the head might have been broken. Whoever threw it into the pool might have known it where the water was shallow, or it may have struck a stone or a stump, and was shatered by the blow. Again it was said that the plaster might not have been entirely dry in some places, and absorbed the water and washed itself to pieces.

Another theory was that the water got inside the ball and caused it to burst, by some it is thought the head may have been first incased in the plaster and then, as an afterthought, taken out and placed in something which was buried and the fragments of the ball of plaster thrown where they were found.

It must be remembered in connection with the finding of cabbage leaves in one portion of the plaster that in the garden of the house where the murder was supposed to have been committed there were at the time cabbage plants growing. The Coroner believes that if the head of Guldensuppe was incased in plaster an effort was made to destroy the formation of a death mask by first covering the head with leaves from the cabbage. The effort appears to have been only partly successful if the broken mask found is that of Guldensuppe.

The hairs in the mask are about three inches long. A close examination of them will not be made until they are turned over to the District Attorney.

The find has created a sensation in Woodside, and renewed the interest there in the murder. Mrs. Numheimer, the mother of the girl who found the articles, called at the Coroners' office last night, and positively identified the piece of carpet as one left in the cottage by the tenant who moved out ast Spring. No one occupied the cottage between the time of that tenant's departure and the finding of it by Mrs. Nack and Thorn from Beula.

Coroner Haslam decided last night to begin dragging the pool, and ten men were put to work with rakes and hoes under the direct supervision of the Coroner. There are many who do not attach much importance to the latest find, and think it is a hoax perpetrated by some one who placed the broken cast where it was found.

MAY BE A DUEL IN GEORGIA.

Capt. Purse and Col. Massey Have Official Trouble and Personal Hostile Correspondence.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 19.—Social and business circles in both Savannah and Atlanta are excited over the serious phase which has been reached by the controversy between Capt. D. G. Purse, a prominent Savannah railroad lawyer, and Col. J. D. Massey, Secretary of the Georgia Railroad Commission.

Capt. Purse represents the Savannah Bureau of Freight and Transportation, and as their attorney, made an appeal to the State Railroad Commission for a 25 per cent. reduction in cotton rates. An article appeared in a Savannah newspaper apropos of the matter, and its authorship has caused the trouble. Capt. Purse has written Col. Massey a letter denouncing his alleged attack, and proposing a meeting on the field of honor. Col. Massey, in substance, replies that he is willing to meet his opponent at any time, and with any weapons. The affair is in the hands of mutual friends for adjustment, but a serious termination is not improbable.

CIVIL WAR IN CHINA.

TACOMA, Washington, Sept. 19.—Serious riots have occurred at Tai Tong and San Chuen, China, in the Canton District. Dozens of natives have been killed, and the former city was nearly wiped out by a fire, set by the inhabitants of San Chuen. For many years these towns have been rivals for trade, and the enmity between them has grown more bitter yearly.

This year the people of each city procured firearms, and began warfare with the intention of destroying the other. The fighting was at its height early in August, when the civil Magistrates and military officer, backed by a large body of troops, appeared and stopped it. All the guns and ammunition were taken away from the belligerents, and San Chuen will be compelled to help rebuild Tai Tong or pay that city an indemnity.

CHINESE PIRATES BEHEADED.

TACOMA, Sept. 19.—Twenty pirates who have terrorized the South Chinese coast for years have paid the penalty of their crimes. On Aug. 20 they were beheaded at San Ling, near Canton, after a military trial lasting two days.

This band had infested the West River especially, attacking and robbing passing boats, and frequently murdering passengers and crew. This Summer they began operations on the Canton River by plundering one vessel of $70,000 in jewelry, silks, and money. It was owned by Chung Kwei, a Chinese merchant of Singapore, whose son was in charge. The latter went to Canton and so stirred up the officials there that they sent a gunboat commanded by a Chinese officer after the pirates. A diligent search was rewarded by finding their home on an island. Twenty were captured, and the gunboat was loaded with recovered plunder.

WORTH MAY GIVE UP LOW

Report from Brooklyn that He Has Practically Abandoned the Citizens' Union Candidate.

LEADERS WILL NOT TALK

Mr. Woodruff Admits that He Has Heard Such a Story, but Denies that He Has Received Any Message from Worth.

The announcement was made in Brooklyn yesterday that Jacob Worth, seeing the hopelessness of trying to force Seth Low upon the City Convention, has abandoned his fight for him, and will henceforth put forth his efforts to regain his old-time place in the State organization and save his friends on the county slate from utter annihilation in the County Convention. This statement did not come from Mr. Worth for publication, but was conveyed to Lieut. Gov. Woodruff last Saturday by a friend of Mr. Worth's in a message which in effect said: "I realize that I am beaten in Kings County. Under existing circumstances Seth Low can never be nominated unless Platt wants him. I have abandoned my fight."

Although neither Mr. Worth nor Sheriff Buttling will talk for publication, and Mr. Woodruff only guardedly, the story as it was told yesterday came from a close friend of the Worth-Buttling people, who indicated that within the next few days there will be other surprises in store for those citizens who expected Worth to stand or fall in his advocacy of Seth Low. While there was no doubt in the minds of many that Mr. Worth has really abandoned the fight he has made for Mr. Low, it is suspected that a deal is on hand which will change the whole face of the situation so far as the Republican forces in Kings County are concerned. Worth, it is said, is either anxious to save himself from defeat by currying favor with Platt at the eleventh hour or else a deal is on hand by which Mr. Platt can accept Mr. Low more gracefully from his new-found allies in Kings County than from the man who has defied his power and been promptly punished for it. But as it stood last evening, the situation in Kings County is more complex than ever, and can only be straightened out by the clarifying process of the County and City Conventions.

Worth's Practical Politics.

Proceeding upon the assumption that Mr. Worth sees his only chance in the county by abandoning Low, a friend of the Kings County leader commented upon it last night as a very shrewd move on his part.

"I know," he said, "that Worth has seen the hopelessness of fighting Platt ever since the County Committee meeting. Worth is nothing if not a practical politician. He would have given up the fight several days ago altogether if he had not been persuaded by Sheriff Buttling and Controller Palmer. He still believes that Low is the most available man the Republican Party can put up, but he argues that with the entire State machine against him he is lost, and he would rather save some part of his county ticket and help his friends than to have nothing for them. For himself, he asks nothing. And then again, I know Worth would rather be friendly with Platt than his enemy, and I also know that Platt would rather have Worth for an ally than all the Willises and Atterburys in Kings County."

So far as can be ascertained, it is believed that Worth has made an arrangement with his former allies to return to him. He was assured by Congressman Fischer, Naval Officer Sharkey, and other leaders who recently turned against him that with the Low issue out of the way they would be with him. This is taken to mean that Worth is now assured of a majority in the County Convention for his ticket, and, perhaps, explains the assertion made by Sheriff Buttling Saturday when he said that their side had received material accessions. Although not announced, it is known that the fight in the County Convention on Thursday will be over Controller Palmer.

To carry out and strengthen the report of Worth's abandonment of Low, Harry Hanbury of the Eighth Ward made this statement yesterday:

"Worth said to me on the Saturday night previous to the County Committee meeting," said he, "that he would soon be with Platt. I will be with Worth again if he wants me, but I won't give up the State organization."

Mr. Hanbury hinted strongly that if his former chief would cease to oppose Platt he could soon regain his old strength in the county and make the Willis-Atterbury people cut a sorry figure.

Woodruff Is Guarded.

Mr. Woodruff admitted last evening that he had heard reports of Worth having made just such a statement as Worth is said to have sent to him, but he denied that he received it directly. Mr. Woodruff's denial is taken advisedly. In this connection it is recalled that a State Committeeman, a close personal friend of Worth, told Worth last Saturday that Platt had said to him he would never consent to take Low if Low were forced upon him in the convention. This was told to the State Committeemen with never a thought that it would reach Worth's ear. It did, however, and with it some advice which Worth evidently took to heart, for the message to Timothy L. Woodruff from Worth followed that evening. There are rumors that an understanding had been going on between Worth and Fischer, Sharkey, and others for several days, and that the State Committeeman's advice convinced Worth the best policy was to let it be known among the organization men that he had abandoned Low, but not at this time to announce it publicly as coming from him.

Politicians in Brooklyn who heard the story yesterday are inclined to interpret it in different ways. It was said by one that if Worth has no understanding with Platt, but is simply fighting for his county ticket, he has put Willis and Atterbury in a hole. They are now posing before their constituencies as Low men. If Platt is unalterably opposed to Low, what will happen to Willis and Atterbury, it is asked, in Kings County with Worth not supporting him? In this event, many of the politicians assert that Atterbury and Willis will be ground between the upper and lower millstones. They have been for Low; they have repudiated Low, and now they have announced that they are in favor of Low. Now it is asked what will be their next move. With Sharkey and Fischer and Harman on Worth's side and with Hanbury forgiven for policy's sake and fighting with Worth again, Willis and Atterbury and George H. Roberts are in a doubtful position.

On the other hand, there are certain men who said that Worth's move was a direct bid to get back to the State organization. They say that as the cause of irritation has been removed, Worth and Platt will bury the hatchet and pave the way for a yet shrewder move—the acceptance by Platt of Seth Low. If this is the game, they say, Platt, having punished Worth, can accept Low through Woodruff with good grace and no loss of pride or prestige, which he could not have done had Worth been successful in the county and marched over to the City Convention at the head of a solid and triumphant delegation.

Senator Platt said yesterday that he had received no word from Brooklyn that Jacob Worth had given up the fight. "I hardly believe the rumor," said Senator Platt; "it would not be at all like Worth to give up. He has never been that kind of man."

SEVENTEEN WEDS FIFTEEN.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—Paul Clemens Dickinson, the seventeen-year-old son of a wealthy insurance man of Detroit, became the husband of fifteen-year-old Daisy Manning, in this city, last Wednesday, by a mock marriage ceremony. Thomas Warner, aged sixteen, officiated.

The trouble began when Eric Everett, another youngster, who acted as witness, supplied the newspapers with formal notices of the marriage, in which young Warner was referred to as "the Rev. Thomas Warner of Cleveland." The parents of the children are now trying to get the knot untangled, after which Mr. Dickinson purposes taking his son back to Detroit and keeping him away from Chicago girls.

BURGLARS BURN A TOWN.

The Village of Imlaystown, N. J., Almost Wiped Out by a Fire Started by Thieves.

IMLAYSTOWN, N. J., Sept. 19.—The business section of this village was almost wiped out by fire this morning. The fire is supposed to have been started by burglars after they had looted a store, in order to cover up their robbery.

The fire started in the store of D. G. Wadron and was first seen by Dr. Price, who had responded to an early morning call. His attention was attracted to the building by seeing in the half light of the early morning a ladder standing against the side of the building. Dr. Price hurried to Mr. Wadron's house, which is close to the store, and awakened the owner. The doctor supposed at that time that there were burglars in the store and hurried back after awakening Mr. Wadron to keep watch in case the burglars should come out. He had hardly reached the front of the store when there was an explosion inside. This was caused by cans of powder, which were a part of the stock. A moment later the flames burst out.

It is supposed that the burglars had departed before the ladder was seen by Dr. Price. They are thought to have set a train of powder with a slow-burning fuse in such a manner that some time elapsed between their departure and the explosion. The explosion of the powder set the whole interior of the store on fire and aroused the neighbors. A big crowd gathered, and a bucket brigade was formed to fight the fire. Its efforts were ineffectual. Word was sent to Pemberton and to Hightstown for aid, but there was no means of transporting the apparatus to the village except to drive with horses, and this would have taken so long that it was thought useless to send the machines.

From Mr. Wadron's store the flames spread to his house, and this was soon consumed. Adjoining the Wadron house was R. G. Hendrickson's mill, which was soon burning. The fire leaped across the street to the blacksmith shop, and thence to the Williams harness shop and the general store of B. P. Malsbury, the largest store of its kind in the section, in which the Post Office was situated. All of these buildings, together with the hotel and stables of John Hendrickson, were consumed. All that was saved from any of the structures burned were a few personal effects of the inmates of the hotel and six barrels of whisky from the same building.

The losses, as nearly as can be estimated, are: R. G. Wadron, two buildings, stock in store, and furniture in house, $12,000; R. G. Hendrickson, mill and contents, $8,000; B. P. Malsbury, general store building and contents, $11,000; John Hendrickson, hotel buildings and contents, $11,000; blacksmith shop and harness store, $5,000. There was but little insurance on the property.

LAND SHIP BUILT BY BOYS.

A Craft Called the Klondike, at Which San Francisco Marvels.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 19.—A Berkeley student has produced a land ship. It is the invention of Charles Sleeper, a Berkeley boy, aged fifteen. He was assisted in its construction by Stanley Cameron, a playmate of the same age.

The craft is named the "Klondike." It rests on trim wheels taken from a toy wagon, two at the bow, two at the stern, and a pair of wheels rigged out from the middle, about three feet. These latter touch the ground only when the ship careens. A tall mast rises just a little forward of the centre and carries two large sails. The vessel scuds along the streets at a great rate, climbing fairly stiff hills with comparative ease. It has been the wonder of the college town for several days, and many people have traveled from this city to see it.

AN UNLUCKY WHEELWOMAN.

Fined for Riding Without a Lamp and Her Bicycle Destroyed.

PASSAIC, Sept. 19.—For some weeks the local police have been enforcing the ordinance which prohibits the riding of bicycles at night without lamps. Last night the first arrests of women for violation of the ordinance were made, although many men had been arrested and fined.

Policeman Lockwood saw Minnie Harrison and Mamie King riding with a party of young men and women last evening. All had lights except the two named. They were arrested and taken to the station house. A big crowd followed them. The young women were fined $5 each. The members of the party did not have the amount of the fines, but other wheelmen contributed, and the fines were paid. When Miss King reached home and recited the fact that she had been arrested, her father took an axe and demolished her wheel.

TOO VIOLENT FOR MR. DEBS.

Chicago Branch of the Social Democracy Suspended.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—President Debs and the Board of Directors of the Social Democracy have suspended, pending an investigation, Chicago Branch, No. 2, for inciting anarchy and riotous demonstration. At a meeting of the local branch last week speeches were made advising workingmen to use guns, knives, and torches in dealing with the moneyed class. This sentiment was applauded and indorsed by the officers and members.

When Mr. Debs heard of it he hurriedly called the National Directors together, and they at once suspended the entire offending lodge. In doing so he said: "The fundamental idea of our union would be assailed if we were to accept such a dogma. It is necessary to take this action condemning the seditious talk."

Body Found in Niagara Whirlpool.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 19.—A badly decomposed body of a man, supposed to be that of Webber, one of the men who went over the falls in a rowboat with two companions, four weeks ago, was taken out of the whirlpool this afternoon.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The area of high pressure has moved from Montana to Wisconsin, increasing in magnitude. The pressure is also high off the Nova Scotia and Middle Pacific coasts. A low pressure area has moved from the North Pacific coast to Assinaboi. A trough of low pressure extends from the Middle Gulf to the St. Lawrence valley. Showers have occurred in the South Atlantic States and on the Middle Gulf coast. The temperature has fallen in the lake regions, the Ohio, the Missouri and Middle and Upper Mississippi valleys; it has risen on the Middle and North Atlantic coast and has remained stationary elsewhere. Showers may be expected on the Middle and South Atlantic coast and generally fair weather elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1896.	1897.	1897.
3 A. M.	63	58	60
6 A. M.	65	57	63
9 A. M.	65	64	65
12 M.	75	70	72
4 P. M.	78	68	72
6 P. M.	65	68	71
9 P. M.	61	66	69
12 P. M.	57	65	68

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....67½
Weather Bureau.....64
Corresponding date 1896.....60
Corresponding date for last 20 years...66

The maximum temperature yesterday was 70 degrees at 12 M.; the minimum was 57 degrees at 6 A. M.; the humidity was 76 per cent. at 8 A. M., and 71 per cent. at 8 P. M.

LOW MAY BE INDORSED

Conservative Republicans Believe that It Will Yet Be Done.

PLATT AND QUIGG SAY NO

The Citizens' Union Candidate Will Manage His Own Campaign—He Is Said to Have Consulted Mayor Strong at His Home.

The events of the next ten days will determine whether the name of Seth Low will head the Republican Mayoralty ticket. Despite the fact that the Republican State Committee, the County Committee, and a number of Republican machine district organizations have adopted resolutions condemning the Citizens' Union, there is still a strong belief among conservative Republicans that Mr. Low will be indorsed. Senator Platt and County Chairman Quigg think otherwise. Both said yesterday that District Attorney Olcott would be the Republican nominee, and that under no circumstances would Mr. Low be indorsed.

"Mr. Low may have fifty votes in the nominating convention," said Mr. Quigg last night at the Manhattan Hotel. "If he has, the votes will come from Brooklyn; he

JUDGE PARKER INDORSED

The Tammany Wing of the Progressive Democratic League Supports His Nomination.

MR. DONNELLY'S OPPOSITION

He Moves to Postpone Action for Two Weeks, but the Motion Is Rejected by a Large Majority—Deserters Should Not Be Named for Office.

The Tammany wing of the Progressive Democratic League, which met yesterday at Flannery's Hall, at Hudson and Leroy Streets, had a row over the snub that its Conference Committee got from the Democratic State Committee when it asked that body to reaffirm the Chicago platform. However, the strong Tammany adherents present were numerous enough to make the league accept what the State Committee had done

James Oliver, in behalf of the special committee which had waited on the State Democratic Committee, reported that they had been treated very courteously, and were the first organization that was granted a hearing. They told the State Committee that they represented labor and silver clubs which had voted for Bryan, and they did not come in a hostile, but a friendly, spirit, to acquaint the State Committee with the prevailing sentiment of the people, who wanted the reaffirmation of the Chicago platform, and if that was done it would be worth 50,000 additional votes in the State.

The speaker then proceeded to make an apology for the Democratic State Committee for ignoring the Chicago platform by eulogizing its nominee, Judge Parker, who he said had voted and worked for Bryan.

Delegate Walker offered the following resolution:

Whereas, the Democratic State Committee, in fulfillment of the duty delegated to it by the Buffalo Convention, has placed in nomination for Judge of the Court of Appeals Alton B. Parker of Kingston, Ulster County;

Whereas, the nomination of Judge Parker was earnestly requested by the Kingston Trade and Labor Council, an up-State organization similar to the Central Labor Union of New York City;

Whereas, the Kingston Council urged his nomination on the ground that his decisions in the Supreme Court have been marked with fairness and consideration to the interests of labor, and as there is at the present time a widespread and indignant feeling of resentment among the masses at the usurpation of power and curtailment of personal liberty by the Federal judiciary in the interests of trusts, by the wholesale issuance of injunctions, it is indeed agreeable to know that the just indignation and anger of the people is not applicable to all of the Judges, for we recognize a shining exception in the person of A. B. Parker, who has been a conspicuous example of judicial fairness during a long term on the Supreme Court Bench. It is pleasing to know that his record has been reviewed and approved by the organized wage earners who are his neighbors and friends; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Progressive Democratic League of New York, composed of the labor organizations, silver clubs, and Independent Democratic clubs, join hands with our brothers of Kingston and heartily indorse the nomination of A. B. Parker and pledge him our active and warmest support.

Delegate Gold spoke in support of the resolutions. President John J. Donnelly left the chair, and said: "I do not want to repudiate Judge Parker or the State Committee, but all this is too previous. They say that Tammany Hall will soon nominate for Mayor one of the 125,000 who voted for Bryan. But we want to wait and see whether it will do so or not. There is a certain young man who is much spoken of—"

Here Mr. Oliver protested violently against Mr. Donnelly's remarks, while another delegate shouted: "Hugh J. Grant is the young man!"

Mr. Donnelly then continued: "I repeat, we are too previous, because there was not one word said by the State Committee about the reaffirmation of the Chicago or of the Buffalo platform. The resolution talks about the Kingston Trade and Labor Council indorsing Mr. Parker, but the State Trades Assembly is the only representative labor assembly in the State. If Tammany gives us a Bryan man for Mayor there will be plenty of time then to indorse the resolutions. I move to lay the resolutions over for two weeks."

Delegate Patrick Logan urged the adoption of the resolutions, and Delegate McFarland declared that if the resolutions were laid over the newspapers would say that the league had refused to give its assent to the nomination.

Secretary Cassidy also believed that it would be dangerous to let the resolutions lie over for two weeks, and Delegate Oliver felt sure that Donnelly would vote for the resolution anyhow. Delegate Joyce said if the resolution was not passed at once it would lay the delegates open to the suspicion that they were mercenary. Delegate Donnelly said he was not opposed to the Democracy, provided it was Democracy pure and simple; but he would not withdraw the motion to lay over. He continued: "If Oyer, I you find that something you don't like has been flung in your faces what will you do then? You have been branded as an ally of Tammany Hall to do whatever you are bid. It appears that they will fling at you a candidate whom you can't stomach, and I shall stand by my amendment if I am the only one to do so."

"Vote the amendment down!" cried Delegate Oliver.

"Be honest and vote it down, and don't simply holler," retorted Delegate Donnelly.

Delegate Donnelly's amendment to let the resolution lie over was lost by a large majority, and the resolution passed.

Secretary Cassidy then submitted resolutions warning the regular Democratic organization against the experiment of placing in nomination so-called Democrats who deserted the Democratic standard at the last election, as it would, in their judgment, invite overwhelming defeat. The resolutions were passed.

Delegate Walker moved that the Conference Committee present a copy of the resolutions indorsing the action of the State Committee to the Chairman of that committee.

Delegate Wilbur Eastlake, Chairman Donnelly, and others, opposed the motion, and it was lost.

THE UNITED DEMOCRACY.

Members Are Trying to Find a Candidate for Mayor.

The United Democracy is trying to find a candidate for Mayor. Ex-Senator Francis M. Bixby, a leader of the Young Democracy, said last night that two men were being considered—Ex-Mayor Smith Ely and Congressman William Sulzer. Ex-Congressman Clancy of Brooklyn, he said, is the choice for Controller. It was also said that State Committeeman aPtrick Hayes, Senator Peter H. McNulty, and Senator Michael J. Coffey, all of Brooklyn, had notified the United Democracy that they would support its municipal nominees unless the Democratic City Convention reaffirmed the Chicago platform and nominated a Bryan municipal ticket.

"The Democratic Alliance," said Mr. Bixby, "has informed us that it cannot recede from the position it has taken with regard to the nomination of a Mayoralty ticket on Oct. 1. The Alliance desires to give to Tammany Hall every opportunity to prove its allegiance to the Chicago platform. In the event that Tammany does not declare itself, the Chicago platform forces will unite in the support of a common ticket."

At the headquarters of the Young Democracy last night it was said that a letter had been received from William J. Bryan, in which the United Democracy had been warmly commended for upholding the principles of the Chicago platform. It was said that Mr. Bryan urged the silver Democrats not to relinquish their efforts. It was also asserted by Mr. Bixby that only a part of the letter of Senator Jones, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, was read at the meeting of the Democratic State Committee at the Hoffman House. "If the whole letter had been read," said Mr. Bixby, "it would have given to it an entirely different aspect."

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRACY.

Official Call Sent Out for the City Convention on Oct. 1.

The City Convention of the National Democracy was set for the 1st of October and to be held in Cooper Union at a conference of representatives of all the boroughs held at 258 Broadway Saturday afternoon. The official call is as follows:

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY CONVENTION.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18, 1897.

The electors of the National Democratic Party residing in the several boroughs comprising the City of New York are requested to unite in sending ten delegates from each Assembly district to a city convention to be held in Cooper Union in the present City of New York on Friday evening, the 1st day of October, 1897, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for Mayor, Controller, and President of the Council, to be voted for at the coming general election.

Robert Grier Monroe and John A. Henneberry, Manhattan; Charles J. Patterson and Walter C. Burton, Kings; Edward McCue, Bronx; Howard R. Bayne, Richmond.

Patrick J. Gleason, who is a member of the State Committee of the National Democracy, represented Queens Borough at the conference, but declined to sign the call, giving the reason that his County Committee had not authorized him to act. He expressed himself as satisfied with the date of the convention.

The date of the convention was purposely made the day after Tammany's, with the consent of all the conferrees.

GRANT WILL NOT RUN.

He Informed a Brooklyn Delegation that He Was Not a Candidate.

It was reported last night that on Saturday a delegation of Brooklyn Democrats called on ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant and urged him to accept the nomination for Mayor on a ticket with ex-Congressman Joseph C. Hendrix of Brooklyn, President of the National Union Bank, 32 Nassau Street, for Controller. It is said that it was pointed out to Mr. Grant that a ticket led by him and Mr. Hendrix would surely be elected; that Mr. Hendrix ran against Mr. Low for Mayor of Brooklyn and was defeated by only a few thousand votes, and that his standing in Brooklyn would insure the support of a large independent vote.

Mr. Grant, it is said, declined to look at the matter from the point of view of the delegation. He told the Brooklyn Democrats, it was reported, that he was not a candidate for Mayor and would not accept a nomination. He is also said to have called their attention to the fact that only a few days before he had issued a statement in which he declared that he was not a candidate.

SILVER REPUBLICANS BOLT.

Refuse to Ratify the Party Nomination in Colorado.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 19.—The Silver Republican Convention of Mineral County adopted resolutions refusing to ratify the nomination of Judge Hayt for Justice of the Supreme Court by the Republican State Convention, because he accepted the nomination of the administration Republicans. It is expected the other County Conventions will do likewise, taking their cue from Senator Teller, who has declared that he will not make a speech in support of Hayt during the campaign.

VETERANS IN PROSPECT PARK.

Military Music and Reminiscences Interest 10,000 People.

A military concert and reunion was given in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon under the auspices of Brooklyn War Veterans and the Sons of Veterans' Association. The concert marked the anniversary of the battles of Chickamauga, Corinth, and Iuka. The musical programme consisted of an elaborate selection of war pieces, and included a descriptive piece, "Civil War," "Sheridan's Ride," and marches.

Col. L. R. Stegman entertained the assembly with reminiscences of war times, including a description of the battle of Chickamauga, and Edward A. Kent sang several solos. Fully 10,000 persons were present. Some of the veterans who attended were Gen. Horatio C. King, Capt. Joseph Kay, Justice Dickey, Capt. Eason, James Whitlock, John Yeer, and Thomas Bell.

A GIRL'S BODY FOUND.

Taken from the Kill von Kull—Possible Clues to Identity.

The body of an unknown girl was found floating in the Kill von Kull yesterday afternoon. Her age was about eighteen years, she was 5 feet 7 inches tall, had dark brown eyes and chestnut hair, and weighed about 135 pounds. Her clothing consisted of a dark blue cashmere waist and skirt, trimmed with lace, a striped underskirt, black stockings, and low shoes.

In the pocket of the skirt was a letter written in German. On a Lutheran Church card, also found in the pocket, was the memorandum, "Josephine Soscher, born January, 1889." On the back of the card was written, "18 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, New York."

The body was taken to the Morgue at Bayonne, N. J., and the New York police were notified.

Mr. and Mrs. William Tonk are said to reside at 18 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street.

BROOKLYN'S HIGH SCHOOLS.

The Committee on Studies to Consider Some Radical Changes.

The Committee on Studies of the Brooklyn Board of Education is about to consider a project involving radical changes in the administration of the four high schools. At the July meeting of the board A. S. Higgins moved that the committee report at the October meeting on the expediency of limiting the age of admission to the high schools, allowing the schools to be the sole judges of the qualifications of candidates for admission, and having but one graduation a year

The committee met to consider these propositions Wednesday, but there was no quorum and the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman, Prof. Franklin W. Hooper. The proposition to make the high schools sole judges of the qualifications of candidates for admission is aimed at Superintendent Maxwell, who now has that power. There is great dissatisfaction in some quarters over his manner of exercising the power, while by others it is approved. A hot fight over the proposition by Mr. Maxwell's friends and enemies is expected, if it ever gets before the board.

There is now no age limit for applicants for admission to the high schools. At present each high school has two graduations a year.

CHARGED WITH EXTORTION.

Virgil A. McMahon, a Street Cleaning Employe, Under Arrest.

Virgil A. McMahon, twenty-three years of age, of 1,343 Third Avenue, a "boardman" at the East Sixty-first Street wharf, in the employ of the Street Cleaning Department, was a prisoner in the Yorkville Court yesterday, charged with extortion by Peter Anzelona of 303 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, who has a contract to "trim" the cargoes of the city scows. Anzelona has gangs of Italians on the dumps, who are shifted about at the will of the Street Cleaning Inspectors.

When Benedicto Carrizzo of 46 Mulberry Street, the foreman of a gang of trimmers, went on duty at the Sixty-first Street Pier for the first time, McMahon, it is alleged, said to him that if he expected to be allowed to work without being bothered by the Inspectors he must pay for the privilege. After a further talk, McMahon, it is alleged, agreed to give the gang the full privileges in question for $1 a week. Carrizzo reported the matter to Anzelona, and he in turn notified the police of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station. Detectives marked a one-dollar note, and, it is alleged, saw Carrizzo hand the money to McMahon at the dump. The latter was arrested, and the marked note was found in his pocket. He was held for examination to-day.

Funeral of Margaret Mahon.

Funeral services over the body of Margaret Mahon, the fifteen-year-old girl who committed suicide last week because she could not get work to support her mother and seven brothers and sisters, were held yesterday. An immense crowd called at the home of the Mahons, in the tenement at 405 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, during the day to take a last glance at the body. The casket was covered with floral offerings sent by all classes of people who had become interested in the girl's death. Hundreds of men and women fell into line, and followed the funeral procession to the ferry on the way to Calvary Cemetery.

Here Bundles of Nerves.

Some peevish, querulous people seem mere bundles of nerves. The least sound agitates their sensoriums and ruffles their tempers. No doubt they are born so. But may not their nervousness be ameliorated, if not entirely relieved? Unquestionably, and with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. By cultivating their digestion, and insuring more complete assimilation of the food with this admirable corrective, they will experience a speedy and very perceptible gain in nerve quietude. Dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, and rheumatism yield to the Bitters.

INTRIGUES WITH PARTIES

Charges of Political Trickery Made Before the Central Labor Union.

TAMMANY AND REPUBLICANS

The Same Labor Men Proposed for Nomination to Both Organizations —Delegate Daly Raises a Storm by Denouncing the Alleged Dickering.

Charges and countercharges of political trickery were the order of the day at yesterday's meeting of the Central Labor Union.

Delegate T. M. Daly of the metal polishers started the discussion by saying that his name, together with the names of some other delegates, had been handed to Tammany Hall as those of candidates to be nominated for the Legislature. This had been done without his consent or knowledge by the Workingmen's Political League. So he had written a letter to John C. Sheehan, in which he said that the same names that were handed to Tammany Hall had also been handed to Lemuel E. Quigg, Chairman of the Republican County Committee.

Mr. Daly's letter continued that he did not regard it as complimentary to him to be chosen by a lot of professional labor politicians who did not represent over 5 or 10 per cent. of the votes of their unions. "In the present temper of the Central Labor Union and of its affiliated unions," said he, "any one who secures a nomination by such methods will be an element of weakness instead of strength to the party that takes him up. Organized labor will soon find it necessary to take active part in politics as the best means of securing an injunction against such politicians. My motive in writing to you is to protect myself from the same charges that I make against them; that is, of using the union that I represent to advance myself politically."

Delegate Daly, after reading this letter, said that while a delegation of laboring men went to see Quigg, Jacob E. Rausch, Tammany's defeated candidate for Coroner, was waiting to learn the result of the interview. Several of the delegates had been training with the politicians, as last week's election of the officers of the Central Labor Union showed. The meeting had been stuffed with paper organizations to control the voting, and a member of the street sweepers' organization had been offered a seat if he would promise to vote a certain way.

A dozen delegates jumped up, protesting against Daly's utterances. Delegate Prince said that perhaps Daly's letter to Sheehan had emanated from another political machine. If things had gone Daly's way, he added, he would not have sent that letter.

These words were followed by a good deal of cross-fire by the delegates, who charged each other with political schemes.

Delegate Maher said that while Delegate Pallas was at an entertainment of the Liberty Dawn Association he said to him: "Mafler, now you are a Mick and I'm a Mick, and as a pair of Micks we should support each other."

The delegates laughed, and Pallas, who was at the Secretary's desk, locked at Maher and said: "I'm looking at you, Maher you yellow cur."

Maher laughed uneasily, and Pallas again said, "The yellow cur!"

Charges and countercharges and uncomplimentary remarks among many of the delegates followed, and then the meeting adopted a motion that the Central Labor Union repudiate every one who tried to use it for political purposes.

TWO WOMEN TACKLE A THIEF.

Enters a Boarding House in Brooklyn, but Escapes with Plunder.

Shortly after noon yesterday Mrs. Rouse, a boarder at 149 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, entered her room on the third floor, and found a young man concealed in the clothes closet.

"What are you doing here?" she demanded.

"I wanted to get something to eat," replied the man, edging toward the door. Mrs. Rouse shouted for help, and attempted to seize him, but he eluded her and ran down stairs. Mrs. Annie T. Grace, the landlady, ran out into the hall and barred the way to the front door. The man hesitated a moment, and then, as Mrs. Rouse came running down to join Mrs. Grace, he turned and ran into the back yard.

The two women gave chase, but the thief scaled the fence and dropped into the yard of 164 Livingston Street. He rushed into the house, where he met Miss Larsen, the servant girl, and induced her to let him out. Nothing has been seen of him since, though the police are looking for him. An investigation showed that the thief had taken jewelry and money amounting to $35.

McCULLAGH AS A CENSOR.

He Will Give His Opinion of a Play at the Olympia.

Chief of Police McCullagh has been asked to act as censor of a play to-night by Oscar Hammerstein. This arises from the fact that a fight is now in progress between the proprietor of Olympia and Charles Frohman over the rights to a play which is to be produced to-night at Olympia under the title of "The Cat and the Cherub."

One of the offshoots of this fight has been the unearthing of a law governing music halls. The law declares that in music halls where beer is sold the programme must consist of vocal and instrumental selections only. The performers may not wear costumes, nor may acrobats or juggiers in tights exhibit their skill.

The Olympia has a music-hall license only, and as a result it has been charged that the production of "The Cat and the Cherub" would be a violation of the law. Weber & Fields', Koster & Bial's, and a number of music halls on the Bowery are included, it is said, in the list of violators.

Oscar Hammerstein said last night: "I have been informed by the Chief of Police that the law as to music halls will be enforced. This is because the proprietor of a theatre could not get a license last Summer. He, therefore, wants to use the law to get even with me for another fight we have on hand.

"If I must get a theatre license, of course I cannot sell drinks here. But I do not believe 'The Cat and the Cherub' is a theatrical production which violates the music hall law, and to that end I have invited the Chief to be here to-morrow night and judge for himself. He has promised, in any event, not to interfere at the first production."

Boy Died, Motorman Held.

James Connell of 267 Seventeenth Street, Brooklyn, a motorman employed on the Nassau Railroad, was arraigned yesterday before Justice Brenner. In the Adams Street Police Court. On Saturday his car ran over Luigi Losagane, a seven-year-old boy of 37 Main Street. The boy died in the Brooklyn Hospital early yesterday morning. When Connell was arraigned, some one told Justice Brenner that Luigi was recovering, and he discharged the prisoner. Hardly had Connell left the court room when the telephone rang, and Justice Brenner was informed by the police that the boy had died. The Magistrate sent a policeman after the motorman, who was rearrested and brought back to the court room. He was held to await the result of the Coroner's inquest.

Faith Cure Converts Baptized.

About 1,000 persons attended the fifteenth annual convocation of the Jersey City Faith Curists yesterday at the foot of Chapel Street. Five men and four women who were converted Wednesday were baptized by Pastor Hancox. They professed that they had been cured of all physical as well as spiritual ills. Several remarkable cures were related by members of the sect. The convocation will continue until Wednesday.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

1:15 A. M.—20 Monroe Street; unknown occupant; damage, $5.

1:53 A. M.—407 Fourth Avenue; Mrs. Livingston; damage, $5.

2 P. M.—543 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street; J. Knoettal; damage, $10.

CAPT. COTA PUT TO DEATH.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 19.—Capt. Cota of the Twelfth Infantry, who was some time ago condemned to death for insubordination for the killing of a Major of his regiment in Sonora in the course of the Yaqui rebellion, was shot here yesterday. Detachments from all the garrisons were present, about 1,500 men being drawn up on three sides of the square.

When all was ready, a carriage containing Capt. Cota and three friends, guarded by soldiers, drew up. At the further end of the square, opposite the eastern mound, in front of which the execution was to take place, the coach stopped and the condemned man alighted. He immediately was conducted to the place of execution by a picket of infantry.

The Captain's courage was superb. As he advanced down the length of the square, a distance of at least 100 yards, he was quietly puffing at a cigarette, and when the squad halted he walked with deliberation to the position assigned him.

Not even there did his courage forsake him, for when the officers strode toward him, bandage in hand, with the intention of blindfolding him, Capt. Cota at once motioned him away, declaring that he was not afraid.

Not even as the officer in charge of the firing party took his place and with his sword motioned the orders to the men, "Ready, Present, Fire!" was there the least trace of fear on the face of the condemned man.

At the first discharge he fell dead.

KNOCKED OUT BY SEABROOKE.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19.—Thomas Q. Seabrooke, the comedian, in addition to defending a suit for divorce brought by his wife, Elvia Croy Seabrooke, in all probability will be called upon to defend himself in another suit based upon the charge of aggravated assault and battery upon the person of Harry Curtis, the husband of the prima donna, Mignon Curtis, in Mr. Seabrooke's "Papa Gou Gou" Company, now playing a two weeks' engagement at the Walnut Street Theatre.

Comedian Seabrooke had suggested in the business connected with the singing of the "Papa" song in the second act, that his leading lady should sit on his lap, and, further, that she should wear shorter dresses, all of which were, in the opinion of Mignon Curtis, unnecessary embellishments.

After the show last Tuesday night, Seabrooke, it is alleged, took his leading lady to task for not being warm and affectionate enough in her demonstrations while singing her song, and after Wednesday night's performance she received two weeks' notice that her services would no longer be needed. This put Curtis in a bad humor, and in an conversation on Thursday morning in front of the Walnut Street Theatre, with Cheever Goodwin, the composer of the music of the play, made an offensive remark, which was subsequently repeated to Seabrooke.

On Thursday night Seabrooke went to Mrs. Curtis's dressing room and demanded that she procure a note of apology from her husband for what he had said, saying also that although he would not shoot him, he would put him in the hospital if he did not apologize.

Mr. Curtis sent a letter, the substance of which was that he had not intended to malign Seabrooke's character, but that a man who would carry weapons was a coward.

The missive was handed Mr. Seabrooke early Friday morning. That afternoon about half-past 2 Curtis called at the stage door for his wife and was confronted by Seabrooke, who informed him his letter was not satisfactory. A further apology was demanded, which was promptly refused by Curtis, who thereupon received a stinging blow in the mouth from Seabrooke. Curtis returned the compliment on Seabrooke's eye, and a mix-up ensued, resulting in Curtis receiving a knock-down blow in the middle of Ninth Street, opposite the stage entrance to the theatre.

Curtis this afternoon admitted the truth of the foregoing details of the affair. Mrs. Curtis said: "I want my name withdrawn from the cast of 'Papa Gou Gou.' They still have it on the bill. After the treatment of my husband I could not remain with that company. We are both sorry and mortified that this matter has come to the public, but propose to have our rights. Look at my husband's swollen face and cut head."

Comedian Seabrooke was not at his hotel all day, and it was given out that he had gone to New York.

THE MONETARY COMMISSION.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 19.—Senator Hanna has received acceptances from all the appointees to the Monetary Commission, and he has gone to Washington to be present at the opening meeting. He has expressed himself as being desirous of receiving suggestions from all quarters, and as a result many have been sent in. All will be laid before the convention.

One advises the retirement of all greenbacks, another the retirement of all billls under $5 and the substitution of silver, and another a law compelling National banks to deposit with the United States Treasurer the full amount of their capital, either in cash or Government bonds.

PURSUIT OF MURDERER LAJOIE.

SARATOGA, Sept. 19.—A report received late this afternoon from the Adirondacks says the Adirondack guides have just captured one of the Lajoie brothers in the Paradox wilderness.

Frank Lajoie, Jr., who murdered Special Game Constable William Jackson, with an axe, at Schroon Lake Village, Friday, is still at large, as is also another brother. It is believed the brothers separated in order to throw the police off the trail of Frank, the murderer.

The pursuit is being continued by an increased number of armed men, and the Adirondacks are being scoured; so it will be exceedingly difficult for the murderer to escape.

TROUBLES OF HOGANSVILLE.

ATLANTA, Sept. 19.—The recent shooting of the negro Postmaster at Hogansville threatens to entail no end of trouble for the people of that town. A Post Office Inspector has finished a three days' investigation of the shooting, and it is stated to-night that as a result of his work two of the most prominent business men in the town will be arrested this week on a charge of attempting to assassinate the Postmaster.

The people have never yet patronized the negro Postmaster directly, the old Postmaster, Hardaway, maintaining his old Post Office and sending for and obtaining in bulk the mail matter for all his white patrons. Their letters were mailed on the train. The ex-Postmaster will be prosecuted for this, and the letters can no longer be mailed on the trains.

When this action was announced two days ago the citizens conceived the plan of having their mail sent to the next nearest Post Office and sending a carrier for it. They are now told that this would be in violation of the law which permits only the Government to maintain a post route. Feeling is high among both whites and blacks and further trouble is feared.

Stole a Diamond Stud.

C. Clarkson Toms, a banker of Pratt County, Kan., was robbed of a valuable diamond stud at Forty-second Street and Madison Avenue last night. Mr. Toms, his wife, and his son, Dr. Frederick D. Toms of Keyport, N. J., were on their way to the Manhattan Hotel. The banker had just stepped from a cross-town car when a man who was among the passengers pulled the stud from his shirt and ran. Policeman Carey started in pursuit, and at Fifth Avenue caught Joseph Wilkinson, thirty-one years old, of 171 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street. The Kansas banker identified the prisoner, but he protested his innocence. The diamond could not be found.

C. B. Kilgore Ill in Ardmore, I. T.

ARDMORE, Indian Territory, Sept. 19.—C. B. Kilgore, United States Judge of this district and ex-Congressman from Texas, is critically ill here. The attending physicians have given up hopes of his recovery.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Young's Hats

NONE BETTER MADE.

605-607-609 Broadway,

Corner Houston St.

199 Broadway, N. Y.
299 Broadway, N. Y.
1197 Broadway, N. Y.
1361 Broadway, N. Y.
371 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

FALL STYLES NOW READY.

WARNYK'S FAITHFUL CLOCK.

Insisted on Striking at the Wrong Time and Brought Disaster to an Acquisitive Workman.

NORTHPORT, L. I., Sept. 19.—While a number of men employed by Tony Fredericks were at work here yesterday removing the household goods of Henry S. Mott, President of the Bank of Northport, several of them were seen to stop occasionally and stare around them in a bewildered way. After this had been repeated several times some inquiry was made, and it was learned that the men were bothered by hearing a clock ticking, although they could see no clock.

It was discovered afterward that Edward Warnyk, who was one of the workmen, had stolen a small but very handsome clock belonging to Mr. Mott and had fastened it inside his overalls with a string. It was a conscientious kind of a clock, and continued to tick. Warnyk kept as far away from his fellows as he could, but whenever he was compelled to go near them he saw them begin to listen and look around. Then he would go off and squeeze and pinch the clock. But it kept on ticking.

A man named McGlynn, who at last located the sound, followed Warnyk around a while, and listened, and then took Mr. Fredericks aside.

"De dago's shprung a shpring," he said.

"Done what?" Mr. Fredericks asked.

"Shprung a shpring, Sor. Somethin' on the inside uv him is bruk. Ye kin hear it goin'."

Just then the guilty Warnyk gave a loud whirr and began to strike 11 o'clock.

"Howly Moses!" shouted McGlynn, in great alarm. "For the love uv Hivin, bring a docther an' a priest. He's sure swallyed a clock and it's a wurrkin'."

Mr. Fredericks started for Warnyk, who fled, the clock, which had a cathedral chime, continuing to strike, deliberately and dispassionately.

After a long chase Warnyk got away behind a clump of trees and bushes, doubled on his course, and ran back behind a hedge. He stopped and crouched in some high weeds, intending to slip away and leave for New York when the search for him had ceased. His pursuers beat through the grove and neighboring fields carefully but fruitlessly, and were preparing to return to their work. Warnyk had overlooked the flight of time, but the clock had not. On the instant it was due it began to announce 12 o'clock in tones that could be heard half a mile.

Warnyk then gave up and emerged. Justice William A. Strawson sent him to the Riverhead Jail for thirty days. The clock seems to be as good as ever, and is ticking and striking as placidly as before.

MURDERED THEIR PRISONER.

Crime Which May Cause the Lynching of an Arkansas Constable and His Friend.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 19.—Jeff Joiner, constable of Wiley Township, in Randolph County, and Lee Jarrett, a well-known resident of that neighborhood, are in jail at Pocahontas on the charge of murder, and 500 enraged citizens are prepared to swing them up to a tree should the law fail to punish them.

Joiner and Jarrett swore out a warrant for the arrest of Simon G. Gage, a prominent man of that county, charging him with slander. Joiner and Jarrett were friends, and were bitter enemies to Gage. Before they started out to arrest Gage they threatened to kill him on sight. They made the arrest, however, and started with their prisoner to jail at Pocahontas. Gage never reached the jail. The officers stated that he had attempted to escape, and they had shot and killed him as he ran. An examination of the body showed that Gage had been literally shot to pieces, and his body was partially powder burned, showing that he had been shot at very close range.

A preliminary hearing was given Joiner and Jarrett yesterday. Five hundred men were at the trial, and many threats of lynching were made. The case was continued until Monday, when, should the prisoners be discharged, a double lynching will be added to the record of Arkansas.

GOOD RUN FROM HONOLULU.

The American ship William H. Macy, Capt. J. A. Amsbury, arrived Saturday night from Honolulu, whence she brought a cargo of 3,600 tons of sugar. She made a good run of 115 days, though she met calms or had light winds the early part of the voyage. Aitutaki, the northwest island of the Cook group, was sighted June 14, and a stop was made there. The natives surrounded the ship in their canoes and traded fruits and vegetables for old clothes and such other articles as the seamen were willing to dispose with. The island has about 1,200 inhabitants, and American and British missionaries are stationed there.

The William H. Macy met heavy gales off Cape Horn July 15, 16, and 17, and oil was used to quiet the sea, with good effect. The voyage up the Atlantic was uneventful, the ship making the run north from the Equator in 37 days. Emil Johnson, a Finnish seaman, died Sept. 9 of consumption. His body was buried at sea.

Passengers from Europe.

Among the passengers who arrived on the French Line steamship La Gascogne, which docked yesterday, were Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Gosling, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Hodge, W. R. Harper, E. C. Howland, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Munson, Dr. and Mrs. Clarence C. Rice, Gen. Pargoud, F. E. Partridge, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. T. de Thuisup, and Mr. and Mrs. Paul Louis Vernier. The De Koch family of acrobats were also passengers. On the steamship Orinoco, from Bermuda, which also arrived yesterday, were Archdeacon George Tucker of Bermuda, Raymond Braithwayt, and Major E. B. Anderson, R. A.

Trolley Car Struck a Tally-Ho.

The James F. Eagen Association of Grand Street had its annual outing to New Dorp enlivened last Saturday night. The party consisted of forty men, and their vehicle was a tally-ho, drawn by four horses. On the way home, near Clifton, S. I., a car of the Staten Island Electric Company came into collision with the rear wheels of the coach and hurled its occupants to the ground. No one was seriously hurt, but several members of the association made an earnest endeavor to maltreat the motorman, Frank Brown. They were frightened off by a policeman. The tally-ho was patched up and completed the journey to the city.

Killed by an Elevated Engine.

An unknown man was run over and killed by a Brooklyn Union Elevated train at 2 o'clock yesterday morning in front of the Thirty-sixth Street station on Fifth Avenue. Samuel Simpson, the engineer, and George Lewis, the conductor, were arrested and charged with homicide. In the man's coat pocket were found the addresses of Mrs. Rohl, 29 Sullivan Street, this city, and Mrs. Miller, 132 Gold Street, Brooklyn. At 29 Sullivan Street Patrick Rohl said that the description answered to a friend of his, Richard Bell, a Coney Island bartender. He visited the Morgue at Brooklyn late last night, but said that the man was not Bell.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BELLEHAVEN, Conn., Sept. 19.—Fire today destroyed the barns of Joseph Thompson, A. R. Whitney, and Nathaniel S. Smith on the Otter Rock drive, causing a loss of about $10,000. Three valuable horses belonging to Mr. Thompson were burned.

NICHOLASVILLE, Ky., Sept. 19.—Fire here this morning destroyed twelve buildings, causing a loss of $50,000. The principal losers are: J. C. Bruce, general merchandise; O. C. Garvey, drugs; T. Starr, hardware; H. L. McLean, drugs; John Wilder, groceries; Ware & Fenner, general merchandise; the Post Office, and S. Bourn, meat market.

NORTH ADAMS IN A FLUTTER.

Great Preparations to Receive the President This Week.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., Sept. 19.—The people of this place are interested greatly in the approaching visit of President McKinley, Secretary Long, Secretary Alger, Attorney General McKenna, and members of their families as the guests of W. B. Plunkitt. The principal public event will be their presence at the Hoosac Valley Agricultural Society's cattle show and fair in this city next Wednesday or Thursday.

The President's arrival in Adams probably will not be marked by any demonstration. When the party arrives at North Adams on Wednesday, or Thursday if Wednesday is not pleasant, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, it will be met by a large gathering of Grand Army men from all parts of Berkshire County, and the veterans will be the Presidential escort. Company M of Adams, Company L of Greenfield, and Company I of Northampton of the State Militia will also be present, and will form in line and march to the fair grounds. Clapp's Military Band and probably other musical organizations will be in the parade, and the fraternal and other bodies of the city are likely to take part.

When the Presidential party reaches the fair grounds it will be greeted by a salute of twenty-one guns. It will be accommodated on a large platform to be erected for the occasion. On the platform with the party will be the Massachusetts Congressmen and United States Senators, Lieut. Gov. Crane of Dalton, and other prominent men to whom special invitations will be sent. W. B. Plunkett will preside. Lieut. Gov. Crane will represent the State, and probably will make a short address. An address of welcome on behalf of North Adams will be made, and President McKinley, Secretaries Long and Alger, and Attorney General McKenna will speak.

The day will be a gala one in North Adams. All the mills will close, and it is expected that the city will be decorated extensively. Mayor Houghton will transmit a message to the Council at its adjourned meeting to-morrow night bearing on the city's part in the reception. Perfect order will be maintained in the city, and for that purpose all of the members of the Fire Department will be sworn as special police officers for the occasion. Sheriff Fuller of Pittsfield and his deputies will be present. The public schools will be closed. It is estimated that 30,000 people will visit the city on the day the President is here.

A Surgeon Attempts Suicide.

Dr. José Ruiz Munoz, surgeon of the Spanish steamship Santo Domingo, attempted to commit suicide by cutting himself with a razor early yesterday morning on board his vessel, which is moored at Pier 10 East River. He was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital and later to the prison ward at Bellevue. He refused to give any reason for attempting his life. His wounds are deep, but not dangerous.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Commander George Dewey, Lieutenant U. Sargent, Engineer C. R. Roelker, Naval Constructor John F. Hanscom, United States Navy, Washington.

ASTOR—Frank D. Baldwin, United States Army.

FIFTH AVENUE—George Vergard, Colombia; José A. Guevero, Venezuela.

GRAND—H. W Ward, United States Navy; Capt. Richmond P. Davis, United States Army.

GRAND UNION—State Senator John Raines, Canandaigua.

HOFFMAN—Hardie Wolf, Chicago.

HOLLAND—Vice President A. R. Peacock, Carnegie Steel Works, Pittsburg.

IMPERIAL—Denman Thompson, Swanzey.

MANHATTAN—The Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, Copahe, N. Y.; Assistant State District Attorney W. E. Kisselbough, Albany; United States Fish Commissioner Charles N. Stevenson, Washington.

MURRAY HILL—Riedl Northrop, St. Louis; Dr. A. D. Waller, London.

PARK AVENUE—Dr. Urquhart, Perth, Scotland.

WALDORF—Ex-Gov. Frank Brown, Maryland; Diego Gibson, Buenos Ayres.

WINDSOR—J. Walter Vaux, Philadelphia.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Burgunder Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. Burgunder, woolens; St. Denis Hotel.

Brown, F. M., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; F. M. Brown, dry goods; 108 Worth Street.

Baer & Brother, Vicksburg, Miss.; S. Baer, notions; Hotel Marlborough.

Brandt & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; H. W. Brandt, woolens; Stuart House.

Bettmann Brothers & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; I. Bettmann, woolens; Hoffman House.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. P. Cortis, ginghams, 115 Worth Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Dickinson & Co., Holyoke, Mass.; A. E. Dickinson, fancy goods; W. Gray, dry goods

Utterly given over to Dress Goods. Such is the condition of the Main floor of the Store to-day.

Proud to invite you to examine and enjoy a variety of Dress Goods that is matchless in extent, variety, novelty, beauty, we yet deeply regret that all the space and light of this historic Store is insufficient to show them as they should be shown.

Wise buyers will know that Autumn Dress Goods are completest in September. This year especially so, as it was a race with many goods to get them in before the new tariff began to work.

AUTUMN DRESS SILKS

These share the honors of the day with the Woolen Dress Stuffs. Hundreds of shimmering beauties shine a welcome in the Rotunda.

Silks in gorgeous array from the best silk-producing centres of the globe. Hosts of them designed and woven exclusively for Wanamaker's. The show is at its best—enjoy it.

14 STYLES FANCY TAFFETAS. 65c
50 STYLES PEKINS AND TAFFETAS, 75c
18 STYLES FANCY BRODERIC, 85c
115 STYLES OF NOVELTIES, $1
17 STYLES PEKIN STRIPES AND NOVELTIES, $1.10
75 STYLES MATELASSE AND CROCHETTED CHECK TAFFETAS, $1.25
25 STYLES BARRE STRIPED BROCADES AND MATELASSES, $1.35
51 STYLES TINSELS, MATELASSE, JACQUARD TAFFETAS AND PLAIDS, $1.50
5 STYLES ARMURE DOTS WITH TINSEL SPLINTS, $1.65
25 STYLES RICH BROCADES, MATELASSES AND CROCHETTED CHECKS FOR ROBE D'VILLE, $2

MERCHANT TAILORING

Another business is added to-day. Made-to-order Clothing for men comes into the procession of our affairs.

This organization began its business life in Men's Clothing, and we have great pride in that section of our merchandise.

As the various new interests arrive they pay a premium for an introduction to you. The Merchant Tailoring premium is a prize.

Among our piece goods is a large variety of high-grade Worsteds, Cheviots and Cassimeres—all new.

We propose to make suits of them with English Walking Coats or Sacks, either double or single-breasted.

They will be elegantly trimmed with heavy and durable silk linings of high-grade.

The tailoring will be very superior. For purposes of introduction only the price of these Suits will be

TWENTY DOLLARS

The easy value of them as made and sold in the tailoring trade is double. We pay liberally for the privilege of presenting you to this new branch of our business.

Men accustomed to fine tailoring can give this announcement complete confidence.

WOMEN'S GLOVES

We are creating our own trade-marks in the best lines of Kid Gloves. The simple statement that we risk *One Hundred Thousand Dollars* in our stock of

PRINCESS MAY $1 GLOVES

is evidence of the magnitude of our Glove ventures.

The maker has no superior in the world.

Real Kidskin, not lamb imitation, in every Glove.

The same care applied to making as if they cost double.

A full standard stock in Store always.

Something about other grades will be printed later.

UPHOLSTERY FURNISHINGS

This Upholstery Store is unique. It appeals strongly to every lover of textile art as applied to home furnishings. It houses stuffs and things artistic from every quarter of the globe, in varieties and quantities that are unequaled.

Its Chief is more than a merchant—he is an artist, to whom harmony of colors and designs is a science. His suggestions are yours for the asking. Experts here to design special Curtains or Draperies, to be woven to order.

TAPESTRY CURTAINS

The great variety and cheapness of this assortment commends it to your consideration.

Six styles of Tapestry Curtains in self colors, at $4.50 a pair. The designs are new and attractive.

Plain colored brocaded Tapestry Curtains, seven styles, at $5.50 a pair. Others in handsome Moorish designs and two-toned effects, at $8.25 and $9.50 a pair.

Three styles of cotton Tapestry Curtains in very taking effects, at $8.25 a pair.

Three styles of silk Curtains, in rich designs and colorings, at $16.50 a pair.

One of the prettiest novelties of the season is a silk-faced Curtain at $22.50 a pair. Five styles. Ask to see them.

One of the features of this Curtain stock is the line of Tapestry Curtains made from our own exclusive designs. Prices range from $7 to $37.25 a pair. We think them uncommonly elegant.

A special lot of Window Hangings in Louis XIV and XVI, and Moresque styles, at $5, $6.50 and $8.50 a yard. Very artistic and unusually little priced.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

AMERICAN TRADE IN CHINA.

Consuls at Tien-Tsin and Amoy on the Opportunities Now Offered.

In a communication to the State Department, Consul Read, who is stationed at Tien-Tsin, China, has inclosed a letter from an American firm in that city in which attention is called to the brilliant prospects for the advancement of American trade in China. That country, the letter states, is anxious to do something for America in recognition of the assistance rendered by this Government in bringing about peace between China and Japan.

Mr. Read speaks of the presence in China of C. D. Jameson, representing the Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia. He has already made a contract with the Chinese Government for four locomotives to be delivered at Tangku. These engines have reached their destination.

The United States Consul at Amoy, China, in a recent dispatch to the State Department, says. "The Chinese people prefer American cotton fabrics, spinnings, flour, oils, canned goods, and meats, and even buy them at higher prices than other importations can be had for."

He also says: "There is a more amicable feeling existing between the natives and foreigners at Amoy and in the surrounding country than probably exists at any other port in China."

The Consul thinks the rapid increase of trade between the United States and the part of China where he is located should command the attention of American merchants and of the United States Government.

The Gunboat Helena Arrives.

The United States gunboat Helena, from Key West, arrived yesterday, and anchored off Tompkinsville, S. I.

PISTOL TURNED AGAINST HIM.

A Loan of Cartridges Saved Policeman Maher's Life.

Mack Westfield, colored, who lives in One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, near First Avenue, was held in $1,000 bail, in the Harlem Police Court, yesterday, charged with felonious assault. Westfield is known as a "police fighter." He started a fight yesterday morning in "Nigger Alley," which extends from One Hundred and Thirtieth Street to One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, between Park and Madison Avenues. Policeman Cornelius Maher of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station intervened, and was set upon by a gang of negroes, led by Westfield. He was knocked down, and Westfield kicked him in the face. When Maher drew his revolver, Westfield seized his hand, and, turning the weapon toward Maher's breast, pulled the trigger twice.

It happened that before leaving the station house Maher had taken two loaded cartridges from his revolver and given them to a brother officer, substituting two empty shells for them. It was these that the hammer struck.

Two other policeman finally came to Maher's assistance with drawn revolvers. All the negroes escaped except Westfield, who was subdued, after a determined struggle.

Stranded by a Careless Pilot.

The Ward Line steamship Niagara, which grounded Sept. 9 on Colorado Shoals, off the Harbor of Santiago de Cuba, arrived here yesterday. Capt. Crocker said his vessel was uninjured. The stranding was due to the carelessness of a pilot, and necessitated the removal of all the cargo and coal before she was finally hauled off, Sept. 12.

CAPTAINS TAKE NEW HOLD

Eleven Police Changes Smoothly Made and with Little Ostentation.

MANY FLOWERS FOR SHEEHAN

Speeches to the Patrolmen in Some of the Precincts—Sheehan Gives Special Instructions Regarding Arrests of Women—Closeted with "Ward Men."

In eleven police precincts the Captains who were transferred on Saturday by Acting Chief McCullagh "for the good of the service" took formal command yesterday at the 6 o'clock roll call.

Capt. Chapman relinquished command of the Tenderloin precinct shortly before 5 o'clock, and half an hour later Capt. Sheehan appeared at the station house.

Capt. Chapman had been busy for some hours in his private room packing up his personal effects, for he has lived in the station house. This work was completed about 4:30 o'clock, and then he came out and stood in front of the desk. There were only a few policemen in the house. Sergt. Timms was behind the desk and Detectives Welch and Caddell were at the doorway. For a moment Capt. Chapman gazed at a magnificent bouquet of cut flowers from Charles W. McNamara and J. W. Gedney, which awaited his successor. Then he said simply, "Good-bye, men," and moved toward the door. "Good-bye, Captain," answered the three officers, saluting. The Captain passed out into West Thirtieth Street.

More Flowers for Sheehan.

Capt. Chapman had hardly turned the corner of Sixth Avenue on his way to his new post, in Mercer Street, when an immense floral horseshoe arrived at the Thirtieth Street Station for Capt. Sheehan. It was of roses, asters, azaleas, and smilax, and across it, in purple letters, was the word "Welcome." The card was thus inscribed: "Congratulations and Welcome from the Men of the First and Second Platoons of the Nineteenth Precinct." Ten minutes later a smaller floral horseshoe, with a note attached to it, was brought in, and at 5:15 o'clock Capt. Sheehan himself arrived. He was in civilian dress, and was accompanied by two friends. The policemen and detectives who were waiting for the roll call saluted stiffly, and he greeted them with the familiar words, "How are you, men?"

At 6 o'clock, when the patrolmen were lined up, Capt. Sheehan addressed them briefly. He remarked that he was acquainted with most of them, and that, therefore, there was no necessity for a long statement. What he wanted of them was to act fairly with him and to do their duty, and he would stand by them. If they had any grievances, he desired them to come to him personally and to state them and he would do his best to have them removed. The Captain subsequently called the "ward men" into his room and talked very earnestly to them for several minutes. He charged them particularly to be very careful as to arrests of women, and never to run the risk of subjecting an innocent woman to the ordeal of appearing in a police court.

This business off his hands, Capt. Sheehan turned to the reporters. "I know the Tenderloin is a hard precinct to command," he said, "but I intend to do my duty. I came into the precinct with no affiliations and no ties, and I intend to enforce the law as I find it on the statute books." He added that he had made no definite plan of procedure as yet, beyond the routine line of duty. He could not say what changes he might make. Later he started out on a tour of the precinct.

Chapman Satisfied with His Record.

Capt. Chapman greeted Sergt. Walling cordially at the Mercer Street Station when he arrived there. He found in his room a floral horseshoe exactly similar to the one presented to Capt. Sheehan. It bore the words "Best Wishes" in flowers at the top, and on the card which was attached to it the message, "Kind thoughts of you in our memories linger—the men of the First and Second platoons of the Nineteenth Precinct."

Before roll-call Capt. Chapman in conversation reviewed his service in the Tenderloin and expressed himself as satisfied with his record there. He said that there would be no relaxation of his efforts to do his full duty as a police officer. He remarked that he would like to have one or two of the detectives who had served under him in the Tenderloin transferred to his new precinct. He mentioned Detective Waters especially in this connection. At the roll-call Capt. Chapman addressed his men briefly. He assured them that if they did their duty and obeyed his orders, no matter what resulted, he would stand by them.

Capt. Killilea took command at the Old Slip Station shortly after 5 o'clock. He did not make a speech to his men. He remarked to a reporter that this was the first time that he had done police duty below Canal Street.

Capt. Groo took charge of his new precinct, the station house of which is in Macdougal Street, at 6 P. M., and Acting Captain Farrell, who has been in charge, poured at the Tremont Station, where he succeeded Capt. Groo, about the same time. Acting Captain Petty, who had been transferred from Charles Street, anticipated the evening roll call at King's Bridge, taking possession of his command very promptly. Like scenes took place at the High Bridge Station, where Capt. Kirschner took charge; Charles Street, Capt. Grant; at West Thirty-seventh Street, Capt. Brown; at West One Hundredth Street, Capt. Thomas, and at West Sixty-eighth Street, Capt. Price. In most cases the Captains made short speeches to their men. Capt. Thomas received a floral tribute from his former command of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, and Capt. Price one from the Tremont platoons.

THE STATION LOOKED STRANGE.

Prisoner Thought Perhaps a Wedding Was Being Celebrated.

The first prisoner taken to the West Thirtieth Street Station last night after Capt. Sheehan had assumed charge was drunk.

The desk and walls of the station were covered with floral decorations in honor of the departure of Capt. Chapman and the arrival of Sheehan. The prisoner stared fixedly at an immense floral householse for a few minutes and then gasped out:

"What's this?"

"A police station," answered the Sergeant.

"Funeral or wedding?"

"You're drunk," said the Sergeant.

"Can't help it, old boy; but I never saw a police station in a conservatory before in all my life."

BELLE M. WEBB TRIES SUICIDE.

Revived at a Hospital and Held as a Prisoner.

Belle M. Webb, twenty-seven years old, a stenographer, attempted to commit suicide yesterday in her room on the top floor of the boarding house, 239 West Fourteenth Street, by inhaling illuminating gas. She had held a position in a publishing house on West Fifteenth Street since she came to this city last Spring from her home in South Chester, Penn.

About 9 o'clock yesterday morning a young woman who is a friend of Miss Webb called on her and found the door of her room locked. When it was at last forced open Miss Webb was found lying on her bed unconscious. One end of a gas tube was in her mouth and the other end was affixed to the burner of a gas fixture with the stopcock turned on. She was taken to the New York Hospital, where she was revived and was held as a prisoner.

In her room were found two letters, one of which was addressed to her mother, and the other to Mrs. Underhill of 140 East Fourteenth Street, with whom she had formerly lived. It announced her intention to "end it all." One of Miss Webb's friends said that she had been much attached to George Harris, a newspaper man of Philadelphia, who committed suicide about three weeks ago. That event made a very deep impression upon her and may have had something to do with her own desperate attempt.

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HARLEM OARSMEN'S MEET

Twelve Crowded Barges Go to College Point for the Annual Dinner.

A SQUALL IN FLUSHING BAY

Water Shipped and Crews and Passengers Drenched—Metropolitans Beat the Crescents at Baseball—President Mahr Makes a Speech.

Very little rowing was done on the Harlem River yesterday, owing to the fact that the majority of the oarsmen attended the annual dinner and reunion of the Harlem Regatta Association, held at College Point, L. I. The dinner was given to celebrate the close of the most successful rowing season in the history of the organization, and about 200 members of the various clubs along the river attended. Each club took up its own party in the barges, which added much pleasure to the affair. The barges, twelve in number, assembled off the Metropolitan Rowing Club's house at 11 A. M., and presented a pretty sight, the crews wearing their racing colors and the barges decorated with flags and bunting.

Shortly after 11 o'clock the starting signal was given, and away they went amid the cheers of the crowd who had gathered, each crew striving hard to lead the fleet. The distance was too long, however, for the men realized that they had an eight-mile pull ahead, and it was soon a go-as-you-please race. While crossing Flushing Bay the barges were caught in a severe squall, which kicked up such a sea that considerable water was shipped, and the passengers and crews were drenched. The fleet reached College Point after an hour's hard work at the oars without accident.

One of the first events on the programme was a game of baseball between picked teams composed of members of the Metropolitan Rowing Club and Crescent Boat Club.

Five innings were played, which resulted in a score of 12 to 1 in favor of the Metropolitans. At 2 o'clock dinner was announced, and each club found a table reserved for it, designated by the club's colors. When coffee and cigars had been reached, the Secretary of the association, Thomas Heffernan, called the gathering to order and announced that the Nonpareil Rowing Club would be awarded the colors for having the largest delegation present, it having sent two eight-oared barges, containing thirty-four men. The Metropolitan was second, with twenty-one delegates.

Julius D. Mahr, the President of the association, was called upon to address the assembly. After congratulating the officers on the success of the reunion and the large attendance, he gave a brief history of the association, which, he said, was organized in 1873, through the efforts of John C. Babcock of the Nassau Boat Club.

Several clubs emigrated from the North River, and the first clubhouse on the Harlem was the Gramercy. The number has gradually increased, until now there are about twenty-five houses on the banks of the river. Mr. Mahr related several interesting anecdotes, and finally gave way to J. Murphy, Chairman of the Regatta Committee of the association.

Others who spoke were Edward Anderson of the Dauntless Boat Club, Capt. John Heraty of the Harlem Rowing Club, and Dr. Buckley of the Wyanoke Boat Club. After dinner there were games and races, and at 5 o'clock a start for home was made. The Harlem River was reached an hour later, and so much had the party enjoyed themselves that there is little doubt an annual dinner and reunion will become a fixture of the association.

Janitor Mulhearn of the Lone Star Boat Club was married yesterday. The members of the club, with whom he is very popular, attended the wedding in a body, and presented him with a check for $500.

The Nassau Boat Club had a few members on the water yesterday, among whom were L. N. Mackey, who took an eight-mile spin; O. D. Thees, the veteran oarsman, and Harold Cleaver. Capt. Vilmar has announced that the club races for the Abeel and Appleton Cups will be rowed on Saturday, Sept. 25, over the regular mile straightaway course. The club will hold a barge party to Oakhurst on Sunday, Sept. 26.

The Entertainment Committee of the Wyanoke Boat Club are preparing for a series of dances during the Winter.

TO HOUSE TORPEDO BOATS.

Plans for the Erection of Huge Shelters and a Hydraulic Lift at the Navy Yard.

One of the most important improvements that will be added to those now making at the Navy Yard in Brooklyn will be the erection of buildings for the storage of torpedo boats. For some time the Navy Department has been at a loss for a suitable place in which these craft could be placed when out of commission or in need of repairs. An officer attached to the Bureau of Construction and Repairs was ordered to prepare plans for the necessary buildings. These plans have been completed and are in the hands of the Secretary of the Navy.

The site selected for the buildings is between the new timber dry dock and the wall that separates the Navy Yard from the site of the proposed market buildings near the Wallabout Canal. Room will be provided in two buildings for the storage of seventeen torpedo boats. There will be a hydraulic lift, capable of hauling a boat of 200 tons displacement. The buildings will be about 200 feet long, and the entrance for the boats will be on the Wallabout Channel. Each boat will have a separate compartment, large enough to admit of men working at repairs without crowding. There will be a system of carriages so constructed that they can be moved on tracks to any of the compartments, and connecting with the lift, will be employed to move the boats after they have been taken out of the water.

The cost of the buildings will be about $350,000. They will be constructed of corrugated iron, and about two months will be required in the work. A smaller building of the same material will be erected, for the storing of the material and tools necessary to make repairs, and also for housing the machinery with which the lift will be operated.

An officer at the Navy Yard yesterday said: "It is absolutely necessary that a place should be provided in which the torpedo boats can be housed when not in commission. It is also necessary that we should be able to repair them without using the large dry docks, which are needed for the larger ships of the service. The torpedo boats are frail. The plates on the hull are only an eighth of an inch in thickness, and if they are left in the salt water without continual attention they are likely to be destroyed. It will be a saving to the Government to have buildings in which the boats may be kept dry when not in commission. According to the plans which have been adopted, they can be made ready for service and put in commission at an hour's notice."

A Kite Flier Falls from a Roof.

Charles Long, seven years old, who lived with his parents at 236 East Twenty-ninth Street, fell from the roof of an adjoining building while flying a kite yesterday afternoon. He was instantly killed.

GRAVESEND TRACK GOSSIP

High-Class Racing Expected This Week with Good Stakes on the Programme.

HANDBALL VERSUS HAMBURG

A Match Between Them Would Draw a Futurity Crowd—Mr. Madden Willing to Make the Arrangements if Weights Are Satisfactory.

Racing at Gravesend this week should be of a class high enough to satisfy even the most fastidious followers of the sport, for not only are the stake events well filled, but the overnight events are for purses of a size well calculated to bring out the best of the performers now in training.

The Brooklyn Jockey Club was unfortunate enough to have the weather conditions working against the success of its Spring meeting, but the four days of racing last week, the opening one of its Fall meeting, were bright and clear, and the attendance each day was large enough to satisfy the stockholders. If fair weather prevails during the week, equally satisfactory results may be expected, for the Gravesend track is usually the Mecca of players of form.

There is no doubt whatever that if the special race between Hamburg and Handball, which was discussed last week, is arranged, the attendance will be considerably augmented, for there are thousands of lovers of the sport who would come from a long distance to see the two sons of that great sire Hanover meet at a fair equalization of weights. Hamburg has practically been retired, for he has demonstrated so thoroughly that he is the best two-year-old of the year, and probably the best the turf has even known, that his penalty in any future race would be beyond the limit of the endurance of even such a remarkable weight-carrier as Hamburg. If a special race is arranged, however, John E. Madden, his owner, is willing to enter Hamburg.

The proposition made by Philip Dwyer a few days ago was to race the two colts, Hamburg to carry 135 pounds to Handball's 117, the same weights they carried in the Great Eastern Handicap, for $1,000 a side. Mr. Dwyer is President as well as one of the largest stockholders of the Brooklyn Jockey Club, and such an arrangement would be highly satisfactory to him and his brother stockholders. It would undoubtedly draw to the Gravesend track on the day of the race a crowd as large as that of Futurity day, and as a result the gate receipts would be swelled materially. The loss of the $1,000 side bet if Handball should lose would be a trivial matter to Mr. Dwyer, for the gate receipts would reimburse him.

Mr. Madden, however, will not listen to the proposition made by Mr. Dwyer. He is willing to race Hamburg, he says, against Handball or any other two-year-old in the world, but he will not make his colt carry the heart-breaking weight of 135 pounds. Mr. Dwyer asks Hamburg to concede 18 pounds, but he may have 20 pounds if he will agree to race Handball at 100 pounds against Hamburg with 120 up. At such an equalization of weights, Mr. Madden says he will race, if the arrangements are completed this week. Otherwise Hamburg will be shipped to Lexington, Ky., to feed on the rich "blue grass" of that State until he is asked to stand training for his three-year-old campaign.

The stake programme for this week at Gravesend is a good one. To-day's fixtures are the Youthful, for two-year-olds, and the Parkville Handicap, for three-year-olds, the entries for which are given below. On Wednesday the Brookwood Stakes, of $3,000, for three-year-olds, should bring together some of the cracks of that division. Ornament, Tilo, Rensselaer, Typhoon II., On Deck, and Octagon are eligible, and they should put up a grand race if they meet.

The King's Highway Hurdle Handicap, on the same day, will bring together most of the original entries, which have been handicapped as follows: Sir Vassar, 164 pounds; Kilkenny, 161; Waltzer, 159; Baby Bill, 155; Forget, 150; Sir Play, and Counsellor Howe, 145 each; Brown Red and Manchester, 140 each; Valorous, 133; Alakuma, 130.

The Speculation Stakes on Thursday, at a mile, is a selling affair, but there is plenty of good material in the eligible list, and a good race should result if the best of the lot start. The two-year-olds will again have an inning on Saturday in the Neptune Stakes, at three-quarters of a mile, and the Second Special, which follows it, should be equally attractive, judging from the list of the sixteen eligible starters.

To-day's Card at Gravesend.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Salabar	115	Sam Venado	107
Gala	115	Mr. Stoffel	107
Scotch Plaid	115	Hardly	101
Warrenton	110	Gen. Maceo	100
Banished	110	Momentum	100
Prince Blackburn	110	Miss Marian	97
Kenmore Queen	107		

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for all ages. One mile.

Howard Mann	122	Raise All	104
Rondo	114	Ben Eder	104
Paul Kauvar	112	Libertine	100
Poetess	111	Bevine	100
Ramiro II.	108	Bastion	87
Nana II.	104	Trilleta	85

THIRD RACE.—The Youthful Stakes of $2,000, for two-year-olds; selling allowances. Five and one-half furlongs.

Demagogue	117	Saratoga	100
Previous	117	Bliss Rucker	100
Kitefoot	114	Loiterer	100
Cherry Picker	110	Babieca	100
Blueaway	105	Oxnard	100
Central Trust	105	Hairpin	100
La Goleta	105	Napamax	100
Banished	102	Handpress	95
Dacian	102	Attainment	92

FOURTH RACE.—The Parkville Handicap of $2,000, for three-year-olds and upward. Three-quarters of a mile.

Cleophus	122	Lady Mitchell	108
Casseopia	114	Imperator	107
Dr. Catlett	113	Billall	105
Bromo	111	Eastern Ray	97
Orion	109		

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth.

Tom Cromwell	126	Cavalero	105
Raw Lad	117	Lord Zenil	105
Yankee Doodle	114	Rey del Tierra	105
Peat	111	Partridge	102
Estaca	105		

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile.

Hanwell	113	Trolley	108
Nick	113	Albert S.	108
Kinchinic	111	Tripping	103
Dolando	110	Bromo	103
Good Times	110	Passover	101
Irish Reel	109	Break o' Day	99
Tremargo	108	Dr. Jim	93
Peacemaker	108		

New Louisville Jockey Club.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 19.—Secretary Price of the New Louisville Jockey Club to-day announced the fixed events for 1899. They are: The Kentucky Derby, $6,000, mile and a quarter; Clark Stakes, $4,000, mile and an eighth, and the Kentucky Oaks, $3,000, mile and a sixteenth. These stakes are for foals of 1896, at present yearlings. The entries will close Oct. 15.

DAMROSCH'S SEASON CLOSED.

His Orchestra Played to 1,200,000 Persons in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19.—The New York Symphony Orchestra, of which Walter Damrosch is conductor, closed to-night, in the presence of an immense audience, an engagement of nearly four months at Willow Grove Park, a suburb of this city. Mr. Damrosch, in a speech, said that the series of concerts just closed was the most successful open-air entertainment ever given anywhere. A conservative estimate placed the number of persons who have listened to them at 1,200,000.

Mr. Damrosch will depart for Bar Harbor to-morrow for a few days' rest, and then he will go to New York, where he will commence the work of rehearsals for the season of grand opera, which begins in November.

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PROSPECTS OF BASEBALL

Important Series of League Games at the Polo Grounds This Week.

GIANTS AND THE CHAMPIONS

Proposed New Schedule System for Next Season—Absences and Engagements Are Now Too Long—Seven Clubs Have Approved the Scheme.

One of the most important series of games in the League schedule will begin at the Polo Grounds this afternoon, when the Baltimores and New Yorks will play their final engagement of the series. The games are of vital importance to the champions and the Bostons, who are at present running neck-and-neck for the honor of winning the much coveted pennant. The Giants are out of the race, practically, for any part of the honors, but they can upset all the calculations of the Baltimore "rooters," who are at present wagering all kinds of money that the Baltimores will win their fourth consecutive pennant.

A perusal of the League standing at this date shows the Baltimores to be 10 points ahead of Boston. The latter will begin a series with the Brooklyns in Boston to-day, and if their present condition is any criterion, they will win all three games. In this city the champions will have a hard argument, and as Manager Joyce is not granting any favors these days to the Baltimores, the latter are in an excellent way of losing two games. Rusie, Meekin, and Seymour will be opposed to the Baltimores in the series, and the two former are in championship form.

If Boston wins three games from Brooklyn, which on form they should do, and Baltimore drops two games in New York, the Bostons and Baltimores will fight it out for the lead when they meet in Baltimore this week. The latter have a slight advantage in that they have three more games to play than the Bostons. The three games are postponed contests.

The Orange Athletic Club will play the Bostons at Orange Oval Thursday afternoon. The Jerseymen have made a good showing against League teams this season. They defeated the St. Louis and Washington teams, and played a ten-inning game with the Giants, losing by a very small margin. The game will conclude the baseball season in Orange.

The New York Lodge of Elks is gathering a strong team to meet the Brooklyn Lodge at Eastern Park to-morrow afternoon. John M. Ward, Sam Crane, and Huyler Westervelt, well known ex-Giants, will represent the local lodge. Among the Brooklyn Elks will be Senator Reynolds, "Billy" Barnie, and "Jack" Chapman. The Brooklyn boys hope to reverse the success of the New Yorkers last year.

President Charles H. Byrne of the Brooklyn Club favors a "three-trip schedule" for next season. In a recent interview he said: "As matters stand, with the twelve-club league, baseball is either a feast or a famine for the clubs' stockholders. The teams are so long away from home that the public forget them, and so long at home that the patronage falls off, particularly when a number of weaker clubs have many dates in succession. The only drawback in having each club make three trips is the arranging of dates so as to get from city to city without too great an expense. Jumps like those from St. Louis to Boston are the most serious obstacle to a schedule built on this plan."

The new system if it is arranged for next season will give the baseball patrons of the various cities an opportunity of seeing three visiting clubs play a two-game series every week. Seven clubs, namely, Cleveland, Washington, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Louisville, Baltimore, and Brooklyn, are in favor of the proposed new scheme.

The Rustlers of Canandaigua won the championship of the New York State League. The race between the Rustlers and the Palmyra team was a very close one, and the final games of the series decided the honors. The Palmyras held a lead, but lost their final game with Lyons, while the Rustlers won from Geneva.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

The National League Season Closed in Two Cities—Cincinnati and Chicago Winners.

Games Played Yesterday.

Cincinnati, 5; St. Louis, 4.
Chicago, 5; Louisville, 2.

Games To-day.

Baltimore at New York.
Brooklyn at Boston.
Washington at Philadelphia.

Cincinnati, 5; St. Louis, 4.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 19.—The last game of the season was played here between the Reds and the Browns, and resulted in the defeat of the latter in a close and interesting game. Attendance, 2,000.

Cincinnati	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	-	5
St. Louis	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	4

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 1; St. Louis, 1. Base hits—Cincinnati, 8; St. Louis, 8. Errors—Cincinnati, 3; St. Louis, 5. Batteries—Cincinnati Vaughn and Dwyer; St Louis, Murphy and Sudhoff. Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

Chicago, 5; Louisville, 2.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—The Chicago season came to a close to-day with a game in which the "Colts" played excellently, while the "Colonels" bungled persistently. Both Griffith and Clark pitched finely. Clingman's third base play was a feature. Attendance, 5,100.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	-	5
Louisville	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2

Base hits—Chicago, 7; Louisville, 6. Errors—Chicago, 2; Louisville, 6. Batteries—Chicago, Kittredge and Griffith; Louisville, Dexter and Clark. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Other Games.

At Syracuse—Syracuse, 8; Wilkesbarre, 2.
At Montreal—Montreal, 8; Buffalo, 8.

EIDOLON WON ADAMS'S CUP.

The Akista Disqualified by Failing to Turn a Buoy.

The Akista and Eidolon raced off the Atlanta Clubhouse at Bay Ridge on Saturday for the cup offered by Vice Commodore F. T. Adams. The Akista took the lead at the start, but at the first mark Eidolon led by four minutes, and she continued in the lead all the way round. The Akista was disqualified by not turning the buoy off Red Hook, and the Eidolon was awarded the cup.

After the race Vice Commodore Adams entertained the following gentlemen at dinner at the clubhouse: E. W. Howe, C. Eglinger, J. Jurgensen, H. Bencke, J. T. Van Wyck, J. Merrylees, Fred Dawne, M. C. Wooster, W. E. Pearl, C. R. Hewitt, R. Baldwin, W. A. Lattimer, A. R. Blount, Stevenson Constable, Henry Allen, A. Bissinger, Melville Bronson, J. B. Pratt, F. G. Meyer, Alven Beveridge, E. K. Willard, and J. M. Ceballos.

CATHOLIC CLUB'S GAMES.

Jerome Buck Wins Easily in the Two Running Contests.

The Catholic Club held its second set of closed games yesterday at Baldwin Park, Jersey City, in the presence of about 500 people. Jerome Buck had an easy time in the two running events.

Summaries:

75-Yard Dash, (Handicap.)—Won by Jerome Buck, (scratch;) Thomas Flanagan, (16 feet,) second; Joseph Rafter, (11 feet,) third. Time—0:08 1-5.

Running High Jump, (Handicap.)—Won by Thomas Flanagan, (4½ inches,) with 5 feet 3½ inches; Jerome Buck, (4½ inches,) second, with 5 feet 2½ inches; Joseph Rafter, (7 inches,) third, with 5 feet 1 inch.

Three-Quarter-Mile Run, (Handicap.)—Won by Jerome Buck, (30 yards;) John Kenny, (75 yards,) second; Joseph Rafter, (45 yards,) third. Time—3:52.

Three Standing Jumps, (Handicap.)—Won by Thomas Flanagan, (1 foot,) with 29 feet 8 inches; Jerome Buck, (18 inches,) second, with 28 feet 7 inches; Joseph Rafter, (4½ feet,) third, with 27 feet 1 inch.

The points now stand as follows: Buck, 16; Flanagan, 13; Rafter, 4; Kenny, 3.

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AMERICAN CLUB'S REGATTA.

Contests in Ten Classes, in a Light Wind, Off Milton Point.

The American Yacht Club sailed its Fall regatta off Milton Point on the Sound on Saturday. The wind was light from the south, and the start was made at 1 o'clock. The table follows:

SLOOPS—43-FOOT CLASS.

Name and owner.	Racing length.	Elaps'd time.	Cor'ct'd time.
	Feet.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Norota, D. B. Burnham	41.64	3:11:15	3:11:15
Pontiac, H. Hanlein, Jr.	40.70	Did not finish.	
Eurybia, Charles Pryer	40.02	Did not finish.	

SLOOPS—36-FOOT CLASS.

Olga, C. P. Buchannan	34.76	Did not finish.	
Acushla, A. G. Hanan	34.04	3:02:22	3:01:36
Vorant II., G. G. Tyson	34.00	4:04:00	4:03:14
Viking, C. S. Miller	34.82	Did not finish.	
Surprise, J. D. Baird	34.68	Did not finish.	
Anoatok, Oswald Sanderson		3:19:10	

SLOOPS—30-FOOT CLASS. (SPECIAL.)

Hera, R. N. Ellis	30.00	3:19:51	3:19:51
Carolina, P. Jones	30.00	3:12:04	3:12:04
Musme, J. M. MacDonough	30.00	Did not finish.	

SLOOPS—25-FOOT CLASS.

Ola, F. W. Smedley	23.50	Did not finish.	
Houri, E. B. Hart, Jr.	22.99	3:20:18	3:17:49
Vaquero, W. G. Brokaw	22.99	Did not finish.	

SLOOPS—15-FOOT CLASS. (HALF RATERS.)

Trilby, G. G. Tyson	15.00	4:06:28	4:06:28
Mist, C. F. Wolff	15.00	4:29:13	4:29:13
Fiddler, Nelson Vulte	14.60	4:36:23	4:30:01

CABIN CATS—25-FOOT CLASS.

Qui Vive, G. A. Freeth	25.00	Did not finish.	
Uarda, H. K. Gordon	21.04	3:56:40	3:56:12
Win or Lose, J. S. Appleby	23.30	3:40:40	3:46:54

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Nature—8:15.
BIJOU—The Wrong Mr. Wright—8:15.
BROADWAY—Half a King—8:15.
CASINO—The Whirl of the Town—8:10.
DALY'S—The Circus Girl—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—Secret Service—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—A Southern Romance—8:20.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Shall We Forgive Her?—8:15.
GARDEN—A Bachelor's Romance—8:15.
GARRICK—A Stranger in New York—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Man-o'-Wars-Man—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Old Homestead—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
HOYT'S—A Bachelor's Honeymoon—8:30.
KNICKERBOCKER—In Town—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Promenade Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—Change Alley—8:10.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—American Institute Fair—Day and Evening.
MANHATTAN—What Happened to Jones—8:15.
MURRAY HILL—Leah the Forsaken—8:15.
OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL—The Cat and the Cherub—Vaudeville—8:15.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 and 7:30.
STAR—The Fair in Midgettown—8:15.
WALLACK'S—A Coat of Many Colors—8:15.
WEBER & FIELDS'—The Glad Hand—Vaudeville 8:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 10.

TEN PAGES.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 20, 1897.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

SCOLDING AT THE CITIZENS' UNION.

When PLATT's Republican State Committee rails at the Citizens' Union and commends the "constant and sincere" efforts of PLATT and QUIGG to form a union against Tammany, the spectacle reminds one of a lot of old topers sitting down in a tavern to growl at the Judges, the lawyers, the ministers, and all the decent people in the town.

How can the thoughtful citizen fail to be impressed by this pronunciamento in which the Hon. CLARENCE W. MEADE, the Hon. GEORGE W. WANMAKER, the Hon. JOHN REISENWEBER, and the Hon. AMASA THORNTON pillory and castigate the impudent scalawags who have nominated SETH LOW for Mayor? We should say that the bosoms of Republicans of New York City and State would swell with pride as they read these fulminations discharged in their name, in the name and under the official sanction of their party organization, at the men who compose the committee of 250 of the Citizens' Union and the 127,000 others who have become associated with them in the attempt to give the city an efficient and honest government.

How happy is the state of a virtuous and intelligent gentleman whose party principles get before the public through the medium of TOM PLATT's literary bureau. It must be a perpetual joy to follow such a leader wherever his political will may lead, and to give loyal assent to his proclamations of principle.

A self-respecting man would rather be a member of the Prohibition Party, or even a Mugwump.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE WORKS.

Gen. COLLIS has already without doubt been made aware that he is quite alone in his opinion that he is an intelligent, vigilant, and satisfactory Commissioner of Public Works. The object lesson which is afforded by a comparison between his official method of doing important work and the unofficial method of the Metropolitan Company is altogether conclusive. It is not alone in rapidity and efficiency that the private work has so much the better of the comparison as to make the comparison ridiculous. But its superiority is equally manifest in the respect in which work done under the direction of a public officer might be expected to be superior. That is to say, in consideration for the rights and interests of the public.

Every owner or resident on the avenues along which Gen. COLLIS's improvement has been dragging its slow length for two seasons has a personal grievance against him. On the other hand, the work of the Metropolitan Company has been so done that neither the owners or occupants of the property bordering the avenues and streets in which it has been done nor the casual passers through or across those thoroughfares have any complaint to make. The necessity of doing the work is disagreeable, but everybody recognizes that it is done in the least disagreeable way, and that it is hastened to the utmost. Eight thousand men are said to be employed. A like number of men under equally competent direction would long ago have restored Fifth Avenue from the condition of a trench to that of a street. If Mr. CRIMMINS instead of Gen. COLLIS were Commissioner of Public Works New York would rejoice greatly.

It is not only in the work done by the department that its defective methods are shown, but in the work done by contract under its supervision. For instance upper Park Avenue has been torn up for weeks in anticipation of a pavement of which in a great many places there are as yet no signs at all. Trenches have been opened along the sidewalks in order to enable the gas companies to readjust their house connections before the new pavement is laid. The granite blocks from these excavations incumber the sidewalks while there, and the roadways are also obstructed with flagstones, ultimately to be broken up for paving. This has been the condition of the avenue for three or four weeks. It was unnecessary, and therefore outrageous, to disfigure the avenue and subject the residents and passers to this nuisance. When the repaving was about to be made, the house connections could and should have been altered and the excavation refilled within a week. Possibly it has been more convenient for the gas companies to protract the job, but it has been very inconvenient for the public to have it protracted. The present aspect of Park Avenue is another and a gruesome illustration of how little weight considerations of the public convenience have with the Department of Public Works.

SENATOR QUAY, PLEASE ANSWER.

Senator QUAY is a man who has acquired a reputation for reluctance in answering questions touching his motives for action, but we are unwilling to believe that he will heartlessly or silently turn away from a series of earnest inquiries put to him at the meeting in Grange Park, Centre Hall, Penn., on Thursday last.

At the conclusion of an address by DAVID LUBIN of California in advocacy of the speaker's proposition to advance the prices of all agricultural products by the payment of bounties on agricultural exports, Miss HELEN JOHNSTON offered the following resolutions:

"Resolved, We request Senator QUAY to tell us why he voted for a tariff on imports on such agricultural staples which forms the bulk of our exports?

"Resolved, Let him also tell us why he voted against protection for agriculture by an export bounty.

"Resolved, That we request an answer through the press within thirty days."

These inquiries addressed to the senior Senator from Pennsylvania lack something of the polite form adopted in calling upon members of the Honorable the Senate of the United States for reasons, but they were adopted by a unanimous rising vote by some two thousand Pennsylvania Grangers, and replies as direct as the questions will be read with an avidity of interest.

There should be no trifling with Miss JOHNSTON's feelings in this matter. Mr. QUAY cannot avoid telling the inquirer that he voted for an import tax on buckwheat in order to get the $78 that will probably be added to the revenues if the average importations of buckwheat continue; that he favored an import duty on corn to assure the collection of $784 on that article in 1897-8, and that he confidently believed that his vote would enable the Government to derive in the current year $14 income from rye raised by presumably foreign pauper labor.

We are at a loss to know what Senator QUAY will tell Miss JOHNSTON about his opposition to agricultural protection by export bounties. If the inquiries put to him were framed and proposed by anybody but a woman, we might encourage him to hope that it would be sufficient to direct attention to the consummate advantages accruing to the farmers by securing revenue from alien buckwheat, corn, and rye, to say nothing of other items of agricultural character imported in small quantities and exported in figures almost incomprehensibly large.

Thirty days is a long time. If Senator QUAY be complaisant, it will be sufficient to enable him to explain why he did not vote bounties for agriculturists, and why he did vote bounties for a number of other interests that have learned a more direct and effective way of reaching the Congress than through enthusiastic picnics of Grangers in the heart of Pennsylvania.

VIRGINIA "PIE" REPUBLICANS.

The Virginia Republicans will not have a State ticket this Fall, if the decision of the State Executive Committee be not balked by the obstinate demand of Col. LAMB of Norfolk and a hundred thousand or so of Republicans, that a convention be held and a full ticket be given to the voters, who will otherwise be obliged to support Bryan Democrats or Populists or both.

Col. LAMB was Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee. He is one of the Southern Republicans who believe that his party will grow faster with open warfare on their opponents than by relying upon the Democrats to divide in order to throw unavoidable victory in the way of Republicans. LAMB's friends say that the opponents of a State ticket of Republican candidates do not want the Republican Party to increase. The trouble is that it is already too large.

Ex-Representative GAINES, a Republican, supplies what is intended to be proof that the object of the State Executive Committee is to ignore all rank-and-file Republicans, and give every "boss" and precinct "leader" a little "pie." AGNEW, Chairman of the committee, has been made an Internal Revenue Collector in one district; BRADY, a member, Collector in another; S. BROWN ALLEN, a member, is "slated" to be a United States Marshal; WADDILL, still another member, is candidate for United States Judge, and six or seven other members of the committee have picked out places each for himself and all the others supporting him, while every member of the committee is assured of something.

The "organization" is taking a very practical view of matters in Virginia. Every Virginia Republican would like to have an office. There were some 150,000 Republicans at the last election. There are but 500 offices, or thereabout. It is obvious that any attempt on the part of the State Executive Committee to distribute to 150,000 the "pie" that cannot, by any possible scheme of distribution consistent with good administration, be made to reach more than 500, would be futile, and would provoke dissatisfaction from tidewater to the mountains.

President MCKINLEY apparently has adopted the practical view of the men who put Col. LAMB out of the Chairmanship and are now doing "a land office business" in distributing Federal patronage to the officers of the party, while the privates are fretting and fuming because they cannot have a Republican ticket to vote for in November. If this were the year 1900, and the organization were to respond to the generosity and special favor of the President by making delegates to a National Convention pledged to a renomination of the President, the approval of a plan to keep the party small would be explicable. As it is, we can see nothing in it, except a well-developed appetite for "pie" that the President is willing to feed.

SILVER IN OHIO.

It is evident that the silverites of Ohio are not taking comfort from the English reports concerning the safely qualified conditions upon which the Bank of England will "do something for silver," even if it be only to hold one-fifth of the reserve of the Bank of England in silver, provided the United States and France will agree to "resume" the free coinage of silver.

Ohio has been reported to be more incurably devoted to the 16 to 1 idea since BRYAN's defeat than it was before that happy event in 1896, and Gen. A. J. WARNER, the most sanguine and confident apostle of silverism between the two oceans, undertook to promote the cause and incidentally to deal a death blow to Republican hope of electing a gold-bug Legislature by means of a silver camp meeting at Springfield.

Nature has favored Gen. WARNER to a degree that can scarcely have met with approval from Senator HANNA or Col. DICK, his energetic manager. The weather has been surpassingly fine. The crops were pretty well out of the way. Prices were pleasing everybody who longs for higher prices, except Judge LAWRENCE, who fears that the price of rams can never be adequately advanced under the Dingley law. But the attendance at the Springfield silver camp meeting has not pleased Gen. WARNER.

Every silver orator, male and female, whose voice could be brought to Springfield, was there. Besides WARNER there were TARSNEY, a Michigan Democratic silverite, who spoke two hours at a time; TOWNE and HARTMAN, Republican advocates of silver, who could talk longer and louder, if need be, than TARSNEY, who usually makes up in length for what he lacks in breadth or depth; together with NEWLANDS, ST. JOHN, the Rev. SAM SMALL, and such convincing lady silver orators as Mrs. GOUGAR to add their arguments to those of WARNER.

How comes it, in the State reported to be still "on fire" for silver, that the feast of reasoning provided by WARNER appears to be lacking in interest to draw a crowd? Where thousands were expected, an average attendance of 500 is reported, and even free tickets distributed on the streets do not attract the citizens of Springfield to WARNER's silver Gospel tent? The report that the gold-bug railroads are "keeping back" the devoted silverites who were expected to crowd the meetings does not adequately account for this apparent neglect of WARNER's effort to hasten the day of universal silverism.

Possibly a mistake was made in holding out the expectation that the Boy Orator was to be there. BRYAN has found out from somebody that it was thought best that he should not come into the State, and he will not come. If only BRYAN can draw, WARNER and the other silverites must get the impression, naturally enough, that all that remains in Ohio of the once burning devotion to silver is a consuming adoration of the Boy Orator.

To a mature, habitual, and cantankerous silverite like Gen. WARNER, who has known for years what it was to talk silver to small and reluctant audiences, the outcome of the attempt at Springfield to revive interest in a waning cause must afflict that industrious and mistaken silver propagandist with profound melancholy. It would be matter for regret if his reflections should drive him to greenbackism or drink.

PROTECTION.

Commenting upon some recent observations of ours on "the old Democratic doctrine" of opposition to protection, The Rochester Post-Express quotes from the Secretary of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers the assertion that belief in the protection doctrine is spreading in the South and West, and says:

"THE TIMES as an intelligent observer of the course of human events will not question the truth of Mr. NORTH'S assertion, no matter how ardent may be its love for 'the old Democratic doctrine.' As for the doctrine which antagonizes this Democratic doctrine, the policy of protection, it needs no vindication at this end of the nineteenth century. It has vindicated itself. Under it the United States has achieved a prosperity, a development which has placed it in the fore-front of civilization. The old Democratic doctrine of free trade must go. In fact, it has already gone."

Protection will be destroyed as a National policy, because the manufacturing interests must get rid of it. The farmers do not need it. The pretense of protecting them is moonshine and humbug. They will not be permanently deceived by it. The manufacturers of the country are fettered by protection. They will sometime strike off the fetters.

They are now capable of producing nearly double the amount of manufactured goods which the country can consume. They must get into the foreign market or run on half-time and half-profits. They can never send their products into foreign markets until we consent to trade with foreign countries. The "protection" they need against pauper labor they will provide in their own way by reductions in the expense of operation and administration. They have learned how to effect these economies already.

The American practice of taking money from the many to enrich the few will presently be abandoned. The Dingley tariff hits it a pretty hard blow.

THE FOOTBALL SEASON.

The approach of the college football season suggests several considerations of more or less importance. The prospects of the leading teams are already under discussion in the columns of the various papers, and for a few cents one can purchase as many different opinions as he may choose to read. In all probability the practical championship will lie, as usual, between Princeton and Yale. These are the two universities which possess the soundest football traditions and where the game is most thoroughly understood. Yale has won the championship more frequently than any other university, while Princeton has proved that she is the only adversary that can be counted on to lower the blue flag. Princeton is essentially a football university, and her chances for retaining the championship, won from Yale last year by the overwhelming score of 22 to 4, are very bright. Most of her best players are to return, while Yale will have to build up a team almost from the foundation. Fortunately for the interest of the game, this is one of the things which Yale's fine system of coaching can do extremely well, and so lovers of football may look for the usual exciting contest when the two great "gridiron" universities meet in the final game of the season.

It is significant that the championship game will be played this year at New Haven. The Faculties of the universities have for some time past objected to the immense publicity of the games played in New York, and last year at the close of the season the undergraduate and alumni sentiment was also strongly in favor of avoiding the unhealthy excitement and show features of the metropolitan games. Princeton will meet Yale this year on the latter's grounds, and every unprejudiced person will admit that such a meeting will be more in accord with college spirit than the great holiday gladiatorial shows of the last few years. Many persons will be deprived of the opportunity to see the game, but that will perhaps be for good rather than for evil.

Experts will look forward to clean, open playing, and that will also be for the good of the game. The trend of football sentiment and of its legislation has been against the heavy mass plays which injured so many players, and which caused vexatious delays and frequent disputes. The open style of play, with long passing and plenty of running, varied with active kicking, is far more interesting to the spectators than the pushing, struggling style of play, which, after all, is not football, but simply rushing. Football as a sport has been much censured, and it has been and still is open to some criticism; but it is a good deal better game to-day than it was ten years ago.

It is quite evident, giving all credit to writers in Washington for newspapers of differing politics, that the President is not at one with Mr. PLATT in insisting that the municipal contest in this city shall be fought out on the lines and issues of 1896. Mr. MCKINLEY does not need to be a profound seer to discern the error of such a contention. He has done fairly well by PLATT, although he has not given him all he asked for—for which he is entitled to public thanks. At all events, he has been too generous to the "boss" to be made to bear any responsibility, in November, for defeat in a city campaign conducted on irrelevant National issues. It would be atrocious ingratitude for PLATT to take what he could get, without scolding or resigning for what was refused, and then to punish the President by guiding his party in New York to defeat.

Whatever may be the deficit of the Government for the year, Pension Commissioner EVANS very candidly assures us that he will contribute something like $5,000,000 to it. There are 200,000 old applications for pensions in his hands, "a great many of which are good," and he thinks they will involve "a considerable amount of money, probably $5,000,000," wisely supplementing this information by the qualification "although no definite estimate of this can be made now." Mr. EVANS will be obliged to put on brakes somewhere to keep within his estimate of $147,500,000 for the year, as the payments for the first quarter were $40,000,000, indicating something like $100,000,000 for the year, or $20,000,000 more than has been appropriated as presumably sufficient. Naturally he talks very hopefully about the revenue-producing possibilities of the Dingley law.

The common inclination to trace effects to causes is affecting many of our citizens who yesterday had opportunities for seeing that the police officers have "spruced up." Those of quicker observation had not waited until Sunday to discover that many officers had found their gloves, and found them clean; that they were a bit more particular about brushing their clothes and their boots; that patrolmen were doing a little more patrolling; roundsmen were seen on their rounds, and Sergeants were actually to be met with outside of station houses. Of course the growing interest in good government, which includes alert, impressive policemen, had much to do with the brushing up of the police, but it is probable that Superintendent MCCULLAGH gave the impulse effect.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Tact of a highly characteristic sort is displayed by the local members of the Prohibition Party in adopting, as a means of winning votes, the plan of making a free distribution of soap among voters. Now, soap, like strict temperance, is an admirable thing, and a vast number of voters would not be harmed, but benefited, by the one as by the other. For all that, it is doubtful if there are many, or even any, men to whom a cake of soap, with advice to use it, would be given by a really adroit politician or by one possessed of ordinary common sense. The clean voter will feel only a very little less outrageously insulted than the soiled one, and either of them is likely to manifest his emotion with a vigor necessitating the immediate summoning of ambulances. Prohibitionists mean well, as everybody knows, but they do show lamentable incapacity when it comes to the question of adapting means to ends.

—"It is not known where the blame lies," says a dispatch about a collision on the Wisconsin Central Railroad which resulted in the death of five men. And the chances are that it will never be known "where the blame lies"—by the public, that is, and through proceedings in court. Probably a train dispatcher or a telegrapher will be quietly discharged, proving that there was no real difficulty in fixing responsibility for the "accident," but railway companies have a strong distaste for keeping such events under discussion, and they will never help to do so by exploiting in court the incompetency or the negligence of an employe. Indeed, to expect such action would be unreasonable. What is needed is the development of public appreciation of the fact that every railway collision is a crime. Then will come laws making certain—instead of just possible, as now—the adequate punishment of the criminal, whether he be a railroad President or a switchman. Mark Twain once noted that they have such laws in France, and that collisions there are extremely rare.

PERSONAL.

—By displaying so much indignant horror at the recent shooting of miners in Pennsylvania, EMMA GOLDMAN and her associates show almost ludicrous inconsistency. They are always advocating the use of lead and steel in the adjustment of social and political troubles, so why should they object if their foes, the representatives of law and order, occasionally resort to the same arguments? Kings, policemen, mine bosses, Prime Ministers, and other aristocrats have views on economic questions, just as the Anarchists do, and the latter, if they were logical, would be the last people in the world to complain about the employment of force by antagonists against whom they are constantly making threats of sudden death. If that Sheriff and his deputies deserve punishment, they would be much more likely to get it if the Goldmans and Kellys would buy, study, and apply the rules formulated in a neat little book by the good Bishop WHATELY.

—Even the Czar cannot, or at least does not, always escape from the demands of his police for detailed information about everybody who commits the suspicious act of leaving the neighborhood where he was born. While in Moscow, recently, this greatest of little men encouraged the members of the statistical congress, then in session there, by acting for a few moments as their Honorary President. By so doing he descended into the class of ordinary human beings, and, like all the other participants in the harmless proceedings of the congress, he received official blanks and a request to fill them up with detailed information about himself and his family. Exhibiting a docility hardly to be expected in a potentate who takes his vast pretensions seriously, the Czar wrote, with his own hand, that his name was "NICOLAS ROMANOFF"; that his "ordinary occupation"—curious description this—is to be "Emperor of all the Russias, and sovereign of the Russian territories"; and that his "secondary occupation, if any," is "landowner and agriculturalist." Turning then to the space set apart for the suspected stranger's wife, the Czar informed his policemen concerning his royal consort as follows: "Name, MARIA FEODOROVITCH; ordinary occupation, Empress of all the Russias, and sovereign of Russian territories; secondary occupation, if any, President of all Societies and Associations for Female Progress in Russia." Seriously considered, this act was more than a bit of farce. It indicates, apparently, the Czar's respect for law, and his inclination to include himself among those within the law's reach. But whether NICHOLAS was grave or gay as he went through the empty formality, somehow it changes one's opinion of him—and for the better.

—Mr. R. H. JENKINS, the Mayor of that little Georgia town in which a negro Postmaster was shot the other day, must be one of those often intensely amusing persons, a man without a trace of the sense of humor. He says that, except for the fact that the Postmaster did have a bullet put through him while quietly sitting on his back piazza, the "stories" about this little affair are absolutely false. This is certainly a good joke, and the better because it seems to be quite unintentional. The "stories" of the affair which Mr. JENKINS regards as so mendacious consisted simply of the statement that the Postmaster had been shot, accompanied by the information that his appointment had excited violent opposition, and that politics was supposed to have prompted the shooting. The Mayor indignantly declares—that the assassin is unknown! Does he imagine that that fact renders unjustifiable the formation of any theory about an episode so interesting?

—ALFRED AUSTIN has a rival in the person of the Right Hon. Viscount SIDMOUTH, hitherto known only as the owner—by inheritance—of innumerable acres in Devon. To commemorate the Queen's jubilee, the people of Upottery, a village of his, were moved, whether by their enthusiasm or their landlord is not stated, to buy a new bell for the parish church. How much money the Viscount contributed toward this memorial is also left unrecorded, but on the bell, over the inscription "Composed by the Right Hon. Viscount SIDMOUTH," there appears in raised letters this touching, though slightly inaccurate, quatrain:

To-day for sixty years we've been
The subjects of one gracious Queen.
So as those days are ended now,
With thanks to God this bell we vow.

The irreverent London papers, to which, soon, nothing will be sacred, chuckle over these pretty verses and wonder how the Queen likes them.

THE FREE-SILVER HERESY.

It Will Not Down Until People Are Shown Why and How Gold Has an Invariable Standard Value.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The reason we have not annihilated the free-silver craze is because there has been enough fallacy in some of the sound-money literature to feed the silver heresy and keep it alive. The strength of "16 to 1" is not in Mr. Bryan's arguments, but in the weakness of some of the sound-money teachings. The silver movement, of course, could not live without an argument. True or false, it must needs be a plausible argument. If fallacious it should be met and disproved in a way to leave no man in doubt. A campaign of education that simply frightens people into line until election day and then leaves everybody in the dark as much as ever must have had an inherent weakness somewhere. That the campaign of education failed to enlighten anybody on the vital point at issue is evidenced by the present vitality of the silver question and Mr. Bryan's popularity. The New York World stirs up the free-silver hornets' nest and says the result is a portentous warning that the fight for sound money is still before us. The Evening Post is assuring everybody that the silver craze is dead, but Secretary Gage is reported as saying "it will be impossible to pass a comprehensive, corrective financial measure in the coming Congress" on account of the strength of the silver party.

Mr. Bryan expounds his views in The Sunday World, and Speaker Reed attempts to answer—but only succeeds in giving the public a great disappointment. It is not that Mr. Bryan made a strong argument, but that Mr. Reed did not make any argument at all. With all due respect to Mr. Reed I think he should have annihilated Mr. Bryan or not made the attempt. The only conclusion deducible from Mr. Reed's letter is that prosperity comes by chance and by virtue of the Republican Party. Mr. Bryan and his followers say the present prosperity is a streak of luck, which came by chance, and the only point of difference between their view of the case and Mr. Reed's is that they deny the virtue of the Republican Party. Mr. Bryan is not slow to appropriate "this spurt of chance prosperity" and the rise in wheat to his own uses as an argument in favor of a "depreciating dollar."

I shall begin my reply to Mr. Bryan and Senator Stewart by saying that to talk about a dollar, except as a specific measure of value, is as meaningless as it would be to talk about an inch, except as a specific measure of length.

To the sound-money people I shall say that the failure on their part to elucidate the monetary unit has so far been a great weakness in their educational work, and that the teaching of the fallacy that gold is the standard of value because it is the least variable in its exchangeable value has been the fatal weakness in the sound-money argument.

It is impossible to comprehend the monetary unit as being any less variable in its relative value than those property values whose every fluctuation the unit must reflect. Mr. Bryan sees (as we all do) that the exchangeable or relative value of gold is changing all the time, and he discovers that it has greatly appreciated in its purchasing power. He sees that the relative value of gold has appreciated in exactly the same ratio that other property values have depreciated. He has seen a great economic truth, but he does not know its meaning. He is alarmed by the increasing purchasing power of gold. He cannot be quieted by being told that gold is less variable than anything else in its value—unless we show him the proof. The proof is not to be found in the relative value of gold.

I recently published, through the American Economic Publishing Company, a treatise entitled "The Gold Standard Elucidated." I was led to write the same because I saw the necessity of combatting not only Mr. Bryan's heresies, but heresies in the sound-money school as well. If we are going to defend the gold standard we must show that gold has an absolutely fixed, specific standard value. This question of the purchasing power of the dollar will continue to be a specious argument against the gold standard, and will never be intelligently understood by Mr. Bryan or anybody else until purchasing power is beheld in the sense of the relative value of some specific value in the dollar. You cannot know the relative value of anything unless you compare its value with the value of something else. When you grasp the fact that there must be some specific value in the dollar before the value of the dollar can be compared with the value of other things, it will dawn upon you that the purchasing power or relative value of the dollar is only one element in the proposition.

The relative value of the dollar is the purchasing power of the dollar. This purchasing power or relative value is not less variable than other property values. It is equally variable with all other property values. It rises and falls inversely in the same ratio that property values rise and fall.

There is this difference between the heresy in defense of the gold standard and the heresy in opposition to it. One says gold is the least variable in value, (implying, of course, that it does vary little,) for which reason gold comes the nearest to being a standard; the other says that because the relative value or purchasing power of gold appreciates more than anything else it is the least standard of all.

Both are equally wrong. If we are going successfully to combat the free silver, double standard fallacy we must do it by giving the people a correct elucidation of the science of standard value, and show how and why gold has an invariable standard value. We must make this comprehensible to the people if the single gold standard is to be intrenched in the popular mind and heart as an immutable economic truth.

The standard value of gold is not in what has been called "the least variable value," but in an absolutely invariable value.

I shall continue to elucidate the gold standard as I have done in my recent treatise, and the many conversions among Mr. Bryan's followers the book has made confirm my faith that the silver people (the rank and file) are looking for truth and light, and find both when the two separate and distinct qualities of value in the dollar are pointed out to them.

First—Its specific value, which is an unchanging standard, monetary value, measured in gold.

Second—Its purchasing power, which expresses a constantly changing relative value, measured in the gold value of the things the dollar buys.

The specific value of the dollar seems to have been lost sight of; it has been the missing link, yet it is the only key to the gold standard; with a clear conception of it one ceases to find the money question an incomprehensible muddle.

Mr. Bryan has never heard of the specific monetary value of gold measured in gold; therefore he applies the law of supply and demand to the monetary value of gold just as he applies it to the monetary value of wheat, cotton, &c. He sees that a famine in India and a crop failure in other countries have created a large demand for wheat and raised its price. He reasons to himself that the law of supply and demand is universal, and a larger supply of dollars following the opening of our mints to silver would reduce the relative value of all dollars; that is to say, prices would go up and dollars would go down. Relative value is the only value he appears to know anything about. As the monetary value of gold is measured in gold, his application of the law of supply and demand to dollars would not result in making a gold dollar worth any less in its monetary value. He cannot reduce the gold value of the gold dollar unless he reduces the number of grains of gold in the gold dollar. Coining more dollars will not reduce the gold value of the gold dollar, if every dollar continues to contain 23.22 grains of gold, as at present. The only way he could bring the gold value of his free silver dollar to parity with the gold value of the gold dollar would be to advance the gold price of 371.25 grains of silver from its present gold value (48 cents) to 100 cents. How could he advance the gold value of 371.25 grains of silver, and at the same time reduce its exchangeable value in respect to other property valued in gold?

Mr. Bryan's scheme to reduce the relative value or purchasing power of dollars by raising the relative gold value of silver bullion is one of the errors he has fallen into through a misconception of what a dollar is.

Let us investigate the assertions of Mr. Bryan and Senator Stewart that high prices are due to bimetallism or a large money volume. I will take three periods—1790 to 1816, 1848 to 1857, 1861 to 1876.

First Period—In 1798 England practically adopted the single gold standard.

In 1806 Thomas Jefferson closed the United States Mints to the coinage of "standard" silver dollars, and none was coined for about thirty years.

From 1790 to 1809 the world's output of gold fell off about 50 per cent., and there was no increase in the output of silver. It is a noteworthy fact that prices reached their climax in 1808—ten years after England adopted the single gold standard, and two years after Jefferson stopped the coinage of silver dollars.

Second Period—After 1849 the output of gold from California increased each year, and was largest in 1857. Prices, however, had begun to rise in 1848; they continued to rise and remained high until 1857, in which year (after nine years of increasing gold output and standard money volume) prices fell in the panic of 1857. Therefore, the "money volume theory" does not account for the range of prices in this period.

Third Period—From 1861 we had inflated, paper-money, prices. But it is true that prices in gold were higher after 1861. However, our gold and silver coinage fell off from 1861 to 1874. Prices reached their climax in 1865, and began to fall in 1866, showing a very perceptible fall in gold value after 1876; yet the coinage of gold and silver was greatly increased, beginning in 1874, and since that year there has been a larger coinage of gold and silver in this and other countries than ever before in the history of the world. The money volume, therefore, does not account for the high prices in the third period. Now, what did cause prices to rise, and what caused them to fall?

First Period—In 1790 began the Napoleonic wars and the great destruction of wealth, continuing until 1814. The effect of these twenty-four years of carnage and property devastation was felt the world over, and the commerce of the world reflected it in higher prices everywhere.

Second Period—Our war with Mexico; the great famine in Ireland; the great cholera epidemic in this country and Europe; the Italian Revolution; the Hungarian-Bohemian war; the depletion of the ranks of labor in the United States by the great exodus to the California gold fields; the great Crimean War; the various insurrections in Europe.

These account for the rising prices in the second period.

Third Period—In 1859 the great war of France and Italy against Austria followed in the sixties by our own civil war, the German-Danish war, and in the early seventies by the Franco-Prussian war, and the Turco-Russian war.

Following this third period came the reign of universal peace.

Periods of peace give a better organization of the social and industrial elements, stimulate inventive genius, give us improved methods of production, a higher efficiency of labor, a larger production of the necessaries of life with a given expenditure of time and labor, and—failing prices.

Wars, on the other hand, disorganize the social and industrial elements; they are periods of devastation, they transplant the artisans from the fields of industry and production to the battlefields of consumption and destruction; they deplete a nation's resources, create large public debts, and demoralize a nation's money and finances.

Low prices, therefore, are the concomitant of peace, progress, and plenty. High prices are the companion piece of war, famine, pestilence, and depreciated money! Since our late war:

"Our workingmen, who, with hand and brain, have been devising new labor-saving processes, have, year by year, reduced the cost to the consumer without reducing the wages of the producer."

"The duty of this Republic is to assist in the cheapening of products by cheapening the processes of labor." "This is the only method consistent with progress. By any other method humanity must retrograde, not advance."

Extracts from tariff speech of the Hon. J. P. Jones, (the free silver leader,) in the United States Senate, Sept. 10, 1890.

"You must attribute it to inventive genius. That is what has brought prices down in this country and everywhere."

William Jennings Bryan, tariff speech, March 16, 1892.

These are the forces, underlying supply and demand, which make for wealth, progress, plenty and—low prices; they come into activity in periods of peace.

If the skill and inventive genius of our artisans are to cheapen the cost of production, who will get the benefit of this saving in cost if, by Mr. Bryan's and Senator Stewart's scheme of free coinage, prices to consumers are to be raised and maintained at what they call the bimetallic level?

Is it not plain to every man that unless prices fall—and the purchasing power of the dollar appreciates—as the cost of production is reduced by lavor saving processes, neither the wage earner nor the public generally would participate in the economy with which inventive genius has blessed mankind?

When prices are falling more than wages are falling, the masses of the people are getting a larger share of the products of labor.

What we should be concerning ourselves with is to see that the great abundance of labor products does not become congested in the channels of trade—a condition which has existed since 1893, in which year the "bubonic" silver plague paralyzed confidence in our monetary unit.

We cannot prosper if we threaten the integrity of our monetary unit.

What more appropriate epilogue should be my closing words than a quotation from the speech of Senator Stewart, which anybody can verify by referring to The Congressional Record of June, 1874. He said:

"Do not let us try to deceive the American people; do not let us try to make them believe by some hocus-pocus of legislation that we can give them something of real value. We hesitate whether we will give the laboring man a dollar which has purchasing power enough to support him. The question never will be settled until you determine the simple question whether the laboring man is entitled to have a gold dollar if he earns it, or whether you are going to cheat him with something else. When he has worked and earned a dollar he wants a dollar in money with the purchasing power of a dollar. All your contrivances to evade the universal measure of value are cheating the unwary and robbing the public and leading them to false expectations."

JOHN HENRY PIPER.

New York, Sept. 18, 1897.

NUGGETS.

A Chicago Definition.

Teacher—Next girl—what is a fork?

Chicago Infant—Please, ma'am, it's a thing to pick your teeth with.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Where She Shone.

Miss Passay—I have been called the handsomest woman in many assemblages.

Miss Pert—Were you so awfully fond of masked balls?—Brooklyn Life.

Not Like Other Girls.

"My daughter is very spiritual; she kept up her church work through all the hot weather."

"What kind of church work?"

"She went to the seashore and came home engaged to a clergyman."—Chicago Record

What Misled the Policeman.

Magistrate—Why didn't you interfere and prevent the encounter?

Policeman—Well, your Honor, they called each other so many hard names that I was trapped into believing there wouldn't be any fight.—Philadelphia North American.

An Acquired Habit.

"And what did papa say?"

"Well, I asked him for you and he said: 'Call around in about a month and I'll try to have her ready.' Now what in Klondike did he mean by that?"

"Don't you know? Why, papa made his fortune in a bicycle repair shop."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THE LAND OF "MAKE BELIEVE."

Ida Goldsmith Morris in Youth's Companion.

It lies in the distance dim and sweet,
On the borders of Long Ago,
And the road is worn by the little feet
That have journeyed there to and fro;
And though you may seek it by night or day
The task you will never achieve,
For only the little ones know the way
To the land of "Make Believe."

Clad in their armor of Faith they ride
On the wings of their fancy fleet,
And we hear, as we listen and wait outside,
The echo of laughter sweet
It lightens the burdens of toil we bear,
It brightens the hearts that grieve;
Till we wish we could follow and enter there
In the land of "Make Believe."

And oh, the wonderful tales that are told
Of the marvelous sights they see!
For the weak grow strong and the young grow old,
And are each what they wish to be.
Oh, the deeds of valor, the mighty things—
Too bold for mind to conceive!
But these are everyday happenings
In the land of "Make Believe."

Would you follow the print of the tiny feet?
You must walk as they, undefiled.
Would you join in their fancies pure and sweet?
You must be as a little child.
But in vain should we seek it by night or day,
The task we should never achieve;
For only the little ones know the way
To the land of "Make Believe."

BRITISH ARMS IN INDIA

Difficulties of Transportation the Greatest Obstacle to Their Progress.

VILLAGE OF DAMODOTA TAKEN

The Enemy's Towers Demolished and Many Supplies Captured—Bravery of an Afridi Sergeant—A Sympathetic Message from the Queen.

BOMBAY, Sept. 19.—The advices from the front show that the various columns are advancing against the Mahmoukis from Panjkora and Shabkadr. As yet they have met with no serious opposition, but the difficulties of transportation in a mountainous and almost pathless country are immense. Another formidable obstacle in the way of rapid movement is the lack of water.

The brigade of Gen. Jeffreys has not joined in the advance. Yesterday it left camp at Anayat, with sixteen companies of infantry and four guns, in order to reattack the enemy at the village of Damodota. The enemy made a desperate resistance, but were driven out into the hills. The British demolished their towers, and captured 400 mule loads of supplies. As soon as the troops began to retire from the village the enemy reappeared in force. The retirement, however, was effected with great precision, the native troops behaving splendidly. Two Sikhs were killed and six wounded.

The tribes engaged did not press the brigade during the retirement, but fresh tribesmen appeared. Capt. Ryder's company of Sikhs virtually owe their lives to an Afridi Sergeant of the Guides' Corps, who, when the Sikhs had exhausted their ammunition and were desperately cutting their way back through the enemy, dashed up the hill under a heavy fire with a supply of cartridges. He arrived just in the nick of time, as the swordsmen of the enemy were already among the Sikhs, who were absolutely unable, after the heavy climb and the hard fighting, to continue a successful struggle.

Lieut. Watson was thrice wounded while gallantly leading a handful of Buffs, who routed a large body of the enemy that was trying to storm the village in which Gen. Jeffreys, with guns, had taken up a position after missing his main body in the gloom Thursday night.

It is now known that the enemy's loss during the fight on Thursday last between the Mommands and the Second Brigade of Gen. Sir Bindon Blood, in the valley north of Mayat, was very heavy. It appears that the enemy lost 180 men before they captured the Saragai police post. They burned alive two Sikh cooks, whom they captured while out hunting for firewood.

The Queen has sent the following dispatch with reference to the reverse near Camp Anayat: "I am deeply grieved at the loss of so many brave officers and men. I earnestly desire to be informed as to the condition of all the wounded. The conduct of the troops was most admirable."

NEW MINISTER FROM TURKEY.

Ferrouh Bey to Represent the Sultan at Washington.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 19.—Ferrouh Bey, Councilor of the Turkish Embassy at St. Petersburg, has been appointed Turkish Minister to the United States in succession of Moustapha Bey.

The foregoing dispatch conflicts with the statement in a cablegram from Constantinople of Sept. 1 that Moustapha Bey would be succeeded by Rifaat Bey, formerly Councillor for the Turkish Embassy in London.

GEN. GOMEZ DISOBEYED.

Banderas to be Court-Martialed for Engaging in Battle.

HAVANA, Sept. 19.—Gen. Gomez, the commander of the insurgent forces, recently issued orders to his army not to engage in battle, for the present at least. Gen. Quintin Banderas, however, neglected to obey the order, and he will be court-martialed.

Col. Oses reports that he has found at Jaguimias a camp which had been abandoned by Gen. Gomez in his march toward Cabaiguen and Zaza. Col. Oses says that this proves that if Gomez tried to march eastward he was compelled to desist, and that he is now being pursued by a strong column.

A New Cuban Tariff To-day.

HAVANA, Sept. 19.—The new tariff, which goes into effect to-morrow, will favor a number of American products, and will consequently increase trade with the United States.

TURKESTAN SHAKEN.

Ancient Monuments Destroyed by an Earthquake.

TASHKENT, Turkestan, Sept. 19.—A severe earthquake shock occurred here last night. The disturbance was felt throughout Turkestan.

Several monuments of antiquity were damaged here and at Samarkand and Uratiube.

The region of the Turkestan earthquake is filled with monuments of antiquity. Samarkand is regarded with great veneration by the inhabitants of Central Asia. The city possesses the tomb of "the lame Timur," (vulgarized into Tamerlane,) the renowned Oriental conqueror, who was born in 1336 at Kesh, the "Green City," about fifty miles south of Samarkand.

Under this celebrated warrior and administrator, who carried his victorious arms on one side from the Volga and the Irtish to the Persian Gulf, and on the other from the Ganges to the Hellespont, it became the capital of one of the largest empires ever known, and the centre of Asiatic learning and commerce. Its beauties were lauded by the poets of Asia. At the height of the city's prosperity it contained no fewer than forty colleges, of which only three remain perfect. But it still has, though in a state of decay, many of the edifices associated with its former glory.

An Earthquake in Switzerland.

BERNE, Sept. 19.—The Cantons of Glarus and Grisons were visited to-day by a severe earthquake shock, accompanied by heavy rumbling. The disturbance was so distinct that it was everywhere noticeable, and in many places great blocks of rock fell from the mountains.

GREECE IN MOURNING.

The Terms of Peace with Turkey Pronounced Too Onerous.

ATHENS, Sept. 19.—The conditions of the peace signed yesterday between the Ambassadors of the powers, on behalf of Greece, and Tewfik Pasha, the Turkish Foreign Minister, at the Tophanoh Palace, are universally pronounced by the Greek press exceedingly onerous.

The organs of M. Delyannis, the former Premier, who commands an actual majority in the Boule, violently attack M. Rallì and the Cabinet, denouncing them as the real causes of the present misfortunes. The anti-Delyannis press abuses M. Delyannis as the "Evil genius of Greece."

The public generally accepts the result with mournful resignation.

The Circassia Going to Glasgow.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The disabled steamer Circassia, which was towed into Queenstown Sept. 17 by the steamer Memnon, started to-day from Queenstown for Glasgow in tow.

Uruguayan Peace Concluded.

MONTEVIDEO, Sept. 19.—The treaty of peace between the Government and the insurgents was signed to-day. Congress has unanimously approved the peace conditions and there is general enthusiasm over the result.

The Lower Mohmands Submit.

PESHAWUR, Sept. 19.—The Lower Mohmands, south of here, have submitted and have agreed to pay a heavy fine and to surrender their arms.

ARBITRATION WITH ENGLAND.

The London Times Says the Report of a Renewal of Negotiations Is Premature.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The Times this morning says:

"The statement of the American press that the State Department at Washington and the British Ambassador have received instructions to reopen negotiations for a general treaty of arbitration is at least premature.

"It is not improbable that the negotiations, which have never been broken off, may be resumed next month, when Sir Julian Pauncefote returns to his post, but it is difficult to see how a treaty of any practical value can be concluded so long as the Senate maintains the hostile and obstructive attitude it displayed when it last discussed the question.

"Sir Julian Pauncefote will return to his post in time for the conference of the Special Bering Sea Commissioners, to be held at the end of October or the beginning of November. Prof. Darcy Thompson is now en route for home and will start for Washington next month."

SPANISH CABINET CRISIS.

One May Result from the Excommunication of Minister Reverter by a Catholic Bishop.

MADRID, Sept. 19.—Fears are expressed in well-informed circles that a Cabinet crisis may result from the contumacy of the Bishop of Majorca, Balearic Islands, who, in defiance of the order of the Archbishop, has persisted in his excommunication of Signor J. Reverter, the Spanish Minister of Finance, for taking possession of the Treasury of a church in his diocese. The decree of excommunication was read with all formality to-day in all the churches of the diocese.

Several influential prelates approve the course of the Bishop. Their attitude, which is absolutely opposed to that of all the members of the Cabinet, who have appealed to the Pope against the decree, through the Papal Nuncio, has raised a complicated issue between the ecclesiastical and political authorities. The Cabinet relies upon the dictum of the Nuncio, that the Bishop has no jurisdiction over the Minister, and upon his further assurance that the Pope will undoubtedly censure the Bishop.

The notorious sympathies of the Bishop with the Carlist movement also aggravate the situation.

AN AUDIENCE TO GEN. WOODFORD.

The United States Minister Sees the Spanish Queen Regent.

MADRID, Sept. 19.—The Ministerial organs assert that the Spanish Foreign Minister, the Duke of Tetuan, will soon be gazetted as Spanish Ambassador to France.

The Duke of Tetuan had a long interview to-day with the Queen Regent and United States Minister Woodford.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—A dispatch to The Times from Madrid says:

"The conference between United States Minister Woodford and the Duke of Tetuan lasted about two hours, and has given rise to a good deal of excited surmise. Little appears to have been said, however, beyond the interchange of the customary courtesies and mutual assurances of pacific intentions and good will. The conversation was carried on through a high official of the Foreign Office as interpreter."

FOOD DEAR IN MADRID.

Effect of the Depreciation of Silver and Paper Currency.

MADRID, Sept. 19.—The prices of all kinds of food are rising steadily, owing to the growing depreciation of silver and of paper currency.

Americans Defrauded in Paris.

PARIS, Sept. 19.—On the complaint of the Rev. Dr. Morgan, pastor of the American Church in the Avenue Alma, the police have arrested a woman named Broant. She is accused of having perpetrated numerous frauds upon prominent members of the American and English colonies in Paris.

MEXICAN POLICE ARRESTED.

Charged with Negligence in Not Properly Guarding the Assailant of President Diaz.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 19.—Eduardo Velasquez, Chief of Police; Lieut. Gabreera, Assistant Chief of Detectives, and Commandant Mauro Salchez were arrested last night and placed in solitary confinement by order of the Fifth Criminal Judge, to whom had also been turned over twenty-one prisoners arrested for entering the Municipal Building on the night of the recent lynching of the assailant of President Diaz. The officials arrested were accompanied to the prison by the new Chief of Police.

The Government by these arrests has taken precautions demanded by popular sentiment. The public fails to understand why a prisoner of so great importance as Arroyo should be left in charge of unarmed officials.

High officials of the Federal Government have to some extent shared the popular feeling, and it is reported that at the regular Cabinet meeting Friday several Ministers urged that the conduct of the police should be investigated thoroughly.

A communication accordingly was sent to Gov. Rebollar of the Federal district, for transmission to the Inspector General, in which the latter was informed that he must give up his office immediately. He is censured for not having taken proper precautions in guarding the prisoner. The arrests then followed.

If the police authorities are proved criminally negligent in guarding the prisoner they undoubtedly will be punished severely, and all who took part in killing the prisoner will be held for murder.

Popular rumors ascribing a part in this affair to the members of the police force are based on mere suspicion, and it is deemed unjust, pending judicial inquiry, to maintain this view. There was gross carelessness without doubt. More than that is far from being demonstrated.

THE NASHVILLE EXPOSITION.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 19.—This week bids fair to be one of the most interesting during the exposition. Tuesday will be Irish-American Day. There will be a street parade, followed by public exercises. Addresses will be delivered by Gov. Taylor, ex-Senator Patrick Walsh of Augusta, Ga.; John F. Finerty of Chicago, and others. A sham battle representing the battle of New Orleans will take place, in which about 1,000 troops, including United States cavalry, will take part, and a display of fireworks will close the celebration.

Wednesday will be Chattanooga Day and Emancipation Day, and the people of Chattanooga have prepared to come here in force. Representative Benton McMillin will deliver the oration. From all parts of the State large numbers are expected to join in the celebration of Emancipation Day. Booker T. Washington of Tuskegee, Ala., is to deliver the principal address.

DOUBLE COUSINS ALL ROUND.

A double wedding drew some one hundred and twenty-five guests to the Tuxedo, at Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, last evening. Its duality, however, was not the only interesting feature of the affair. All four of the contracting parties bore before as they did after marriage the same surname. They are all members of the Schorsch family, and double cousins, all of the parents of the four having also been cousins before marriage.

The wedding ceremony was performed at 6 o'clock. Miss Carrie Schorsch was united to Mr. Isaac Schorsch, and Miss Alice Schorsch to Mr. Jacob Schorsch. The Rev. D. Drachman was the officiating clergyman. Miss Sadie Wachenheimer was maid of honor to both brides, and Mr. F. Wachenheimer, their uncle, did double service in giving both away.

After the ceremony there was an elaborate banquet, at which over 125 guests were served. Both of the newly wedded couples will reside at 246 East Sixty-eighth Street.

Schlosser—Lask.

A pretty wedding was celebrated at the Tuxedo last evening at 6 o'clock, between Miss Minnie Lask and Mr. Isaac Schlosser, the Rev. Dr. W. M. Grossman officiating, in the presence of some fifty guests. The bridesmaid was Miss Lillian Lask, a sister of the bride, and the best man was Mr. Louis Lask, the bride's brother. The bride wore a white satin gown, trimmed with duchess lace. The ceremony was followed by a wedding supper.

RESCUE TO THE KLONDIKE

Secretary of War Alger Studying Carefully the Ways and Means for Sending Help.

CONSULTING TWO EXPERTS

Awaiting Capt. Ray's Report on the Situation—A Possible Experiment with Locomotive Sledges—Soldiers Going to St. Michael.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Two representatives of the North American Trading and Transportation Company, Messrs. Porteus B. Weare and Michael Cudahy of Chicago, arrived here to-day. They came at the special request of Secretary of War Alger, who desired to confer with them in regard to the question of sending relief supplies to the gold seekers in the Klondike country should the investigation now being made by Capt. Ray of the army show such measures to be necessary.

Soon after their arrival the two gentlemen went to the residence of Secretary Alger, where they remained in consultation with him the greater part of this evening. The possibility of the need of Government aid to the miners during the coming Winter was broached by Secretary Alger in a Cabinet meeting during the past week, the Secretary feeling that the interests of humanity dictated that some feasible plan whereby aid could be extended should be determined upon in the event that it was found necessary. To-night's conference was mainly a preliminary one, in which, however, the situation was gone over in a very thorough manner. Mr. Weare, who has spent some time in Alaska, was able to give the Secretary much information bearing on the topography, climate, distances from place to place, and other conditions which would have to be confronted if aid were undertaken.

Secretary Alger said to-night that nothing final had been determined upon and that nothing would be until a report had been received from Capt. Ray. The latter is supposed to be now at Dawson City, and his report is expected here about the middle of October. An important matter upon which Secretary Alger especially desired the opinion of Messrs. Weare and Cudahy was the feasibility of a locomotive sled designed to draw logs and other material over the ice. This has been in successful operation in the logging camps in Wisconsin, and its adaptability to this work influenced the Secretary to believe it might be put into practical operation in Alaska should relief measures be necessary.

The representatives of the trading company had examined a drawing of the sled and had its workings briefly explained to them, and they said that it seemed as if it might be feasible for the purpose contemplated. Secretary Alger's idea is that the sleds might be taken up to St. Michael by ship, but even if this were not possible he believes they could be taken piecemeal over the Chilcoot Pass and thence to the Yukon. Messrs. Weare and Cudahy say there are ample provisions for 5,000 men for one year at St. Michael, and they believe that if found necessary the sleds could be used to transport these supplies to Dawson City during the coming Winter.

Secretary Alger has received a letter from the Superintendent of Construction for the patentee of the engine by which the writer says he understands that the Yukon River freezes solid enough to be used as a road; also that between White Pass and Fort Selkirk, a distance of 350 miles, the land is practically level, and a good wagon road can be easily made. That, he says, is within 200 miles of Dawson City, and the river would furnish the road the rest of the way.

Secretary Alger to-night announced that the company of soldiers for the military post to be established at St. Michael would leave Seattle during the coming week.

ATTACKED BY A BULL.

The Animal Had Lost His Horns, but Used His Hoofs.

VINELAND, N. J., Sept. 19.—Elmer Bump, a farmer living on Wheat Road, is suffering from an encounter with a vicious bull. The farmer caused the animal's horns to be taken off, thinking it would make him harmless.

Yesterday the farmer entered the yard where the bull was and the bull rushed at him. The farmer was knocked down, and the bull, after attempting to gore him, began to use his hoofs. The cries of Bump were responded to by his hired man, who succeeded in driving the animal off with a pitchfork. Bump was badly injured.

BOGERT STARTS FOR EVANSTON.

Says Men of Prominence Were Concerned in the Crime He Is Accused Of.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Sept. 19.—George Bogert, who was arrested here at the request of the authorities of Evanston, Ill., as a fugitive from justice, was surrendered to-day to the authorities of Evanston, who started West with their prisoner.

He says that in the embezzlement of public funds of which he is accused, men high in political life are implicated. He wants to get face to face with his accusers; then, he says, he will talk in a way that will be interesting.

The local police received a reward of $250 for his capture.

DIPHTHERIA IN WOONSOCKET.

Five Deaths Within a Week and Many New Cases Reported.

WOONSOCKET, R. I., Sept. 19.—There have been five deaths from diphtheria within a week, and from ten to fifteen new cases reported. Seven cases were reported today. Since July 1 there have been fourteen deaths, and it is estimated that over 100 cases have existed in the city.

The Rev. Father Mahoney, rector of St. Charles's Catholic Church, announced today that all services in the parochial schools would be dispensed with during the week and that the Sunday-school would hold no session in account of the throat trouble.

The health officers and Mayor will hold a meeting to-morrow with the Board of City Physicians to take action toward stamping out the epidemic.

AN ACTOR SHEDS REAL TEARS.

William Faversham Heartbroken by the Death of His Dog.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—William Faversham, the Gil-Berault of the Empire Theatre Company's "Under the Red Robe," now playing at Hooley's, can, when the occasion warrants it, shed real tears. Faversham's dog, "Woodcote Balsamo" for long and "Turk" for short, was shipped from New York by express last night. Faversham had found life unbearable without his pet, and telegraphed one of his New York friends to send on the animal by the fastest express.

"Turk" was sent in a crate, open in front, except for slats, and with holes bored in the other sides. But the compartment was too cramped for "Turk," and he died on the way. When the body was delivered to Faversham he shed many tears and frankly owned that he was heartbroken.

HYPNOTISTS AT PEEKSKILL.

Young Amateurs Try Their Skill with Some Unpleasant Results.

The residents of Peekskill are becoming alarmed over the reign of a number of amateur hypnotists who last Winter took lessons from two exponents of the art from this city. Several unpleasant occurrences have resulted and one family is threatening to take legal proceedings and have some of the amateur professors arrested.

One of the victims is Floyd Hayes, who is considered an excellent "subject," and was so frequently "put to sleep" by the youthful hypnotists that he began to like it, and it is asserted by his friends that of late he has seldom been out of the influence of the spell workers.

One day last week he reached home with his mouth bleeding, and an examination disclosed the fact that one of his teeth was missing. Further investigation showed that he had been taken to a local dentist, and while under the influence of one of the boys asked to have a certain tooth extracted. He did not feel the tooth being taken out, and did not know anything about it until he was awakened and told what had occurred.

ALL QUIET ABOUT HAZLETON.

Backbone of the Coal Strike Likely to be Broken To-day.

HAZLETON, Penn., Sept. 19.—Absolute quiet prevailed in the entire strike district to-day. Vice President Maguire of the Federation of Labor left for Washington to attend the meeting of the Executive Council, which is to consider the situation, and George Chance of the United Labor League went to Scranton to attend a similar meeting of labor men there.

The only movements among the military were the practice rides of the squadrons of the Governor's and City Troops and the afternoon dress parade.

To-morrow is looked forward to as a decisive day. An attempt will be made to resume mining at Lattimer, where there are 1,300 men, and at Audenreid. There are nearly 2,500 men at Audenreid, and they were the first to go out. Many of them want to return to work, but bands of women have prevented them during the last few days. To insure protection, a squadron of cavalry and the entire Eighth Regiment will go to the scene.

The men at Coxe's Drifton mine also are to decide to-morrow upon staying out or continuing at work. All these places will be well guarded by troops, and if the men are permitted to resume work peacefully it is thought the backbone of the strike will be broken and no further violence will result.

A TRAVELER FROM THE MINES.

Michael Osterwitz, One of the Strikers Fired on at Latimer, Reaches This City.

Michael Osterwitz, an Austrian, and one of the crowd of striking miners upon whom Sheriff Martin and his posse of Deputies fired on Sept. 10, at Lattimer, Penn., reached New York from that town about 2 o'clock yesterday morning. His clothes hung in rags, and the soles of his feet were covered with blisters, bearing witness to the many miles he had tramped since the day of the shooting.

The miner stopped in front of the Park Row entrance to THE NEW YORK TIMES Building at 2:45 A. M., and asked the way to Bridgeport, Conn. His English was meagre, but his pantomime was a storehouse of information. He was told how to get to his destination, by train, but shook his head and intimated that he wanted to walk.

As he still stood shivering in the cold wind of the early morning, and furtively eyeing a big policeman, he was asked if he wanted something to eat. His eyes lit up, and he cried: "Please, Meester; bread, bread!" The party of men he had attracted took him to a restaurant, from which he first shrank back in diffidence, but soon entered. He showed his entertainers how to swallow a cup of coffee in a gulp, and after satisfying his hunger, told his story in broken sentences, which drew all the occupants of the place about him.

Osterwitz had been a slate picker in a coal breaker, and displayed a pair of cracked and calloused hands in evidence of it. His fellow-countrymen there, he said, hated the Italians who worked with them because they put up with such small wages and the former, who got no more, could hardly exist. He described a striker's assault on an Italian, and also rehearsed the shooting scene, first growling as if one of the mob, then giving the command to fire, and describing the fall of the killed and wounded.

Osterwitz had started for Bridgeport, where his brother lives, on foot, walking many miles, before he got a freight train at Mauch Chunk. A fireman had given him a bit of his dinner on the train. The miner has a wife and children in Austria, whom he wants to bring here when he can afford to. A collection was taken up for him, and after spending the rest of the night on a bench in City Hall Park, he started for Bridgeport at day break.

BUFFALO SOCIALISTS MEET.

Sheriff Martin and "Dollar Wheat" Jointly Denounced.

BUFFALO, Sept. 19.—Meetings of English and German speaking Socialist Labor voters and of Poles were held to-day on Broadway to denounce Sheriff Martin of Luzerne County, Penn., and the shooting of the striking miners. The gathering was orderly. Probably 2,000 people attended both meetings.

"Dollar wheat" was denounced as well as the Sheriff, the speakers claiming that the high price of wheat meant only dearer flour for the workingmen.

To Protest Against the Shooting.

Several representatives of building trades, mostly plasterers and helpers, met yesterday afternoon at Farrell's Hall, Third Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street, and decided to call a mass meeting in the Grand Central Palace on Oct. 4, to protest against the Lattimer shooting. Special committees were appointed to notify all labor organizations in the Greater New York district and urge them to take part in the demonstration. They are to assemble at their respective headquarters on the morning of Oct. 4 and march in bodies to the meeting.

STRIKERS HOLD HOSTAGES.

Italian Laborers at Waterford, Me., Take Strong Measures to Secure Their Wages.

WATERFORD, Me., Sept. 19.—The strike of the 200 Italian laborers on the Oxford Central Electric Railway because their pay was not forthcoming has not yet been settled. Yesterday they seized Superintendent Davis, Engineer Wilson, and James Hallett, one of the bosses, and declared their intention of holding them as hostages until they received their pay.

Sheriff Porter visited their camp yesterday with a posse of deputies, but found the situation such that he concluded to let the prisoners remain until to-day. Hallett succeeded in making his escape during the night, but Superintendent Davis and Engineer Wilson still are held by the Italians.

W. T. Davis, the contractor, has arrived, and expects to be able to pay the men soon. If this is done the trouble will end quickly.

Sheriff Porter, accompanied by a posse and a priest, held a conference with the strikers this afternoon, but was not able to effect any material change in the situation.

THE TAX ON SPIRITS.

National Liquor Dealers' Association Wants It Reduced.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 19.—A call has been issued by the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association for a meeting in Pittsburg Oct. 14.

Having failed to secure a reduction of the tax on spirits at the extra session of Congress, there will be a more perfect organization and renewed efforts in that direction when Congress reassembles in December.

The meeting is for the purpose of preparing for the coming session of Congress.

CONVICT PREACHER'S STORY.

He Says Dr. C. O. Brown Hounded Him to the Penitentiary.

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 19.—C. M. Scott, the ex-preacher who was yesterday sentenced to sixteen years' imprisonment for burglary, accuses Dr. C. O. Brown, of Mattie Overman notoriety, of causing all his troubles. He says he came to the coast eight years ago and preached several years in San Francisco. He admits having been in trouble at Petaluma in consequence of which he went East.

On his return to the coast, he says, Brown hounded him because of his past, and finally succeeded in driving him from the Church. Finally he tried various means of making a livelihood, and got a job on a street car.

Before he had made enough to pay for the return of the stereopticon he had borrowed he was arrested on a warrant from Oakland.

New Bedford's Semi-Centennial.

NEW BEDFORD, Sept. 19.—Word has been received that Battery F and the band stationed at Fort Adams have been ordered to attend the semi-centennial of the incorporation of the city Oct. 10 to 14. A letter also has been received from Acting Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt that the Amphitrite has been ordered to New Bedford during the time of the celebration.

FUR SEAL CONTROVERSY

State Department Officials Say the Object Sought by This Country Is Attained.

A CONFERENCE TO BE HELD

This Was What Was Aimed at When A Commission of Scientists Was Proposed by Gresham and Olney.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The officials of the State Department are not disposed to comment on the fur-seal correspondence given out by the British Foreign Office and summarized in The London Times further than to say it shows that the object sought by the Government of the United States for the last three years has been attained by the agreement of Great Britain to participate in the conference to be held in October. The British Government has seen fit to limit its part in the conference to an ascertainment of the facts in dispute as to seal life.

It was precisely this result which was contemplated by Secretaries Gresham and Olney when they proposed the creation of a commission of scientists to ascertain whether, under the operation of the existing regulations, the seals were or were not on the road to extermination. If such a commission should report in favor of the contention of the United States, this Government did not doubt that Great Britain would consent to such modification of the regulations as would save the seals from extermination.

The continued refusal of the British Government to consent to such a commission and conference led to the transmission to Ambassador Hay of Secretary Sherman's note of May 10, which was followed by Lord Salisbury's reply, agreeing to the conference.

Surprise is expressed at the State Department that The London Times should publish only the concluding paragraph of Secretary Sherman's note and devote four columns to a communication from the Colonial Office, which is referred to us as Mr. Chamberlain's answer to Secretary Sherman, a paper which has not been communicated to the State Department, and, therefore, to which an official reply cannot be made.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENT.

The Daily News Deplores the Publication of the Bluebook.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—Commenting on the communication from the Colonial Office to the Foreign Office on the dispatch of Secretary Sherman to Ambassador Hay, The Standard says:

"The correspondence shows that the British Government has a perfect answer to the complaints of the Government at Washington, and the careful reader can easily discover in Mr. Chamberlain's exposition the basis of a serious indictment against the United States, not only on account of its high-handed and quite unwarrantable treatment of British sealers, but also on account of its obvious desire to compass the destruction of a British industry and to overturn the Paris award.

"Whether in these circumstances it was wise to agree to a conference time will show. Possibly some good will come of a friendly consultation. In the meantime the McKinley Administration will perhaps cultivate a more conciliatory tone in its communications with European States."

The Daily News, dealing with the Blue Book, says:

"eW receive the gift of the Blue Book with some misgiving and with the suspicion that its contents are highly provocative. Mr. Chamberlain, in writing his reply to Mr. Sherman's dispatch, has not been restrained by any of those considerations of diplomatic courtesy which Mr. Sherman has been so freely censured for neglecting. Why has the present moment been chosen for the publication of stinging recriminations and rankling imputations of bad faith? The present exhibition of indignation is either too late or too soon; or there is some concealed hitch in the negotiations requiring a revival of heated controversy, just when we all thought the combatants were cooling down.

"There is no other sign of hitch, and we do not believe there is a hitch. Either dispatches of Mr. Chamberlain have been allowed to come out inadvertently, simply because the printer was ignorant in which case a blunder has been committed almost as serious as the publication of Mr. Sherman's dispatch in July, or there has been a foolish desire to gratify personal vanity or to show the Canadians that they are valiant defenders, in which case the blunder has nearly attained the proportions of a crime, for it would be a crime to imperil a friendly negotiation at the moment when a settlement was almost in view."

THE INDIANA'S CONDITION.

No Appreciable Injury Caused by Her Docking—Her Great Gun Only Slightly Pitted.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Acting Secretary Roosevelt, as an answer to recently published reports that the battleship Indiana was injured while in the Halifax dry dock, has made public the following report received from Capt. Henry Taylor, commanding the vessel, made shortly after the docking:

"I respectfully report that the Indiana got under way yesterday morning at 6:15, and proceeded up the harbor to the Halifax graving dock, and entered the slip at 7. At noon, the dock being half pumped out, I ordered an inspection of the double bottoms in order to detect strains as the blocks took the weight. The dock was dry at 4 o'clock, and no evidence of strain was discovered. At 5:30 it was observed that some buckling had occurred in the double bottoms under the forward thirteen-inch turret and adjacent thereto.

"The additional shoring which was being placed in position was placed forward and the double bottoms watched closely to discover if this buckling increased. Careful measurements were made for this purpose under the direction of Naval Constructor Bowles, and continued during the night. No increase being discovered, I decided, after consultation with Mr. Bowles, that it was not necessary to let water in to float the ship.

"The principal reason assigned for the strain is the fact that some of the keel blocks are upon rock foundation and others are not, thus causing a slight inequality of support. Mr. Bowles informs me that he does not anticipate any present repairs being necessary on account of the buckling. The buckling is confined to the floor space adjacent to the vertical keel. The maximum of one and a half inches occurs at frame 29, decreasing forward to frame 22, where it ceases, and aft of frame 32, where it ceases against three of frames abaft frame 32 showing very slight deflection."

In connection with the report, Mr. Roosevelt states that the slight buckling of the Indiana's bottom was of no consequence, as was indicated by the fact that the ship took her place in the squadron immediately after leaving dock and manoeuvred as satisfactorily as could be desired.

Mr. Roosevelt has just received the following from one of the Captains of the squadron:

"I have just been on board the Indiana and asked about the reports that she was damaged at Halifax. When the Columbia was docked at Southampton, and the same hue and cry was raised, British naval officers not only laughed at it, but thought her Captain hardly treated because of the inquiry made, and called what happened to the Columbia a common occurrence with them. And they said to me 'When you have had the experience of docking more modern vessels you will find the same condition of affairs.'

"As for the Indiana, no leak or strain of any kind is observed, and neither the speed nor efficiency of the ship has been affected in the slightest degree. In the same way about the great gun. I find that what has happened is merely what the Bureau of Ordnance has been anticipating—a slight pitting, due to the character and quantity of explosives used, and the gun has not been injured in the slightest degree."

Found Dead in a Hallway.

Samuel Bieler, forty-five years old, of 221 St. Ann's Avenue, was found dead at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, in a hallway at 2,550 Third Avenue. His death is believed to have been due to natural causes.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Robert Ireland, son of the late William B. Ireland, of this city, died Thursday in his sixtieth year, at the Prospect Park Hotel, Catskill, N. Y. William B. Ireland will be remembered by the older residents of New York as a large real estate owner near Washington Square. In the early part of the century he purchased a tract of land extending from Broadway to Greenwich Street and from Leonard to Reade Street, making 1,000 feet frontage on Broadway and comprising over sixteen acres.

The property passed into the hands of his sons at the time of his death, in 1862, and Robert Ireland devoted his entire time to the management of the estate. The family residence was at 35 Washington Square, but Mr. Ireland had not lived in the city for some time.

The burial will be at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., to-day.

Hamilton Shipman.

Hamilton Shipman, for many years a real estate dealer at 137 Broadway, died yesterday at the Post-Graduate Hospital from the result of an operation. The remains will be taken to his native city, Pittsburg, Penn., this morning for burial. He leaves a wife and one son, Louis Shipman. Mr. Shipman had been in business in the city for over thirty-five years.

Jacob H. Clough.

Jacob H. Clough died at his home, 339 York Street, Jersey City, yesterday, after a brief illness from acute congestion of the lungs. He was seventy-two years old, and had been for nearly thirty years cashier of the Knickerbocker Spice Mills, this city. He is survived by two daughters, Mrs. E. Q. Jennings of Jersey City and Mrs. W. B. Van Vorst of Cambridge, Mass.

Edward McGovern.

Col. Edward McGovern, a prominent lawyer of Lancaster, Penn., died last night at his home, aged sixty-two years. He was a Captain in the Seventy-ninth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers and afterward Lieutenant Colonel of the One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment. After the war he engaged largely in the construction of railroads in Mexico and the United States, and built parts of the Reading and Columbia and Denver and Rio Grande Railroads. He was the Democratic candidate for Mayor ten years ago, served in the City Council, and as Street Commissioner.

Obituary Notes.

ROBERT EDWIN DIETZ died yesterday at Hempstead, L. I. He was in his seventy-ninth year. The arrangements for the funeral had not been completed last evening.

PHILIP ANTHONY, an old-time volunteer fireman of Brooklyn, died Saturday, at his home, 84 East Fourth Street, Windsor Terrace, at the age of eighty-two. Mr. Anthony was born in Germany. He had lived in Brooklyn for about sixty years. He was a baker, but gave up the business many years ago. In the days of the Volunteer Fire Department he ran with Franklin Engine, No. 3. He was one of the oldest members of the Volunteer Firemen's Association. Mr. Anthony had been twice married. The funeral will take place this morning at the house at 10 o'clock.

Sudden Death of a Pilot.

The steamship Idaho arrived last night from London and took aboard Pilot J. J. Canvin at 8:45. While coming up the bay Pilot Canvin was taken sick and died at 10:30 P. M. Every effort was made by Capt. Harrison and officers to render him assistance, but he died before reaching quarantine.

Steamboat Engineer Stricken.

George Allen, engineer of the excursion steamboat Gen. Slocum, was taken from that vessel last night to the New York Hospital suffering from a stroke of paralysis. Allen has been ill for three or four days.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A.—T. M. Stewart, Carpet Cleansing, 326 7th Av. Tel. 1,132—38th. Established 1863.

MARRIED.

D'OREMIEULX—GRANBERY.—On Saturday, Sept. 18, 1897, by the Rev. J. Selden Spencer, at Christ Church, Tarrytown, N. Y., Helen Leavenworth Herrick, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Granbery of New York, to Leon F. d'Oremieulx, also of New York.

DIED.

ANDERSEN.—Charles F. J. Andersen, at his late residence, 17 West 43d St., Bayonne, N. J.

Funeral services to be held on Monday evening at the Monroe Memorial M. E. Church, 44th St. and Avenue D, Bayonne, N. J.

BLOOM.—On Saturday morning, Sept. 18, after a short illness, at his late home, 221 East 72d St., Isaac Bloom, in the 64th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the Temple Emanu-El, 43d St. and 5th Av., on Monday morning, at half past 9 o'clock. Interment at Salem Fields.

DIETZ.—On Sept. 19, at Hempstead, L. I., Robert Edwin Dietz, in his 79th year.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

DUTTON.—On Friday, Sept. 17, Caroline Eliza, wife of John Dutton and daughter of the late Samuel F. Morse of Boston, Mass.

Funeral services at the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th St., at 10 o'clock on Monday morning, Sept. 20.

SHERIDAN.—Sunday morning, Sept. 19, Florence Tilyou, second daughter of Charles B. and Susette E. Sheridan, aged fourteen years and ten months.

Services Tuesday at 11 A. M., at 50 Chestnut St., East Orange, N. J.

SPIEGELBERG.—At Munich, Germany, on September 17th, 1897, Kathie, wife of S. J. Spiegelberg, in the 62d year of her age.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.

Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward,) Harlem Railroad. Office, No. 20 East 23d St.

DEATHS REPORTED YESTERDAY.

New York City.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Sept.
ADAMS, Agnes, 789 Washington St...	26	17
BLOOME, Isaac, 221 East 72d St....	63	18
CAMERON, John, 10 Willow St.,B'k'n	42	18
CIACCIA, Carmine, 2,425 Arthur Av..	1	18
CUSHING, Geo. A., Haverstraw, N. Y.	3	18
CORRIGAN, John, 301 E. 60th St.....	3	18
COHN, Rachel, 102 2d St.....	3	19
FABIEN, Pauline, 51 Willet St.....	6	18
FOY, Jane, 192 Mulberry St.....	1	18
FINLAY, John B., 128 E. 23d St.....	65	18
GOLDSMITH, William, 1,835 Mad. Av.	36	19
GORMLEY, Ellen, 488 6th Av.....	45	17
JACOBOWITZ, Jake, Gouverneur Hos.	21	16
KLINZING, Elizabeth, 130 E. 4th St..	32	16
KRAMPER, Lottie, 167 Norfolk St...	8	18
LAFARO, Antonio, 344 Hudson St....	32	18
LAPPIN, Ann, 158 Waverley Place....	60	18
MYERS, Jacob, 7 W. 103d St.....	56	19
MORIS, Esther, Montefiore Home....	63	18
MAYER, Jacob, 138

TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, WEEK ENDING SEPT. 18, 1897.

Range for 1897. Highest.	Lowest.	Week ending Sept. 18. Sales.	Net Change	STOCKS. Total Sales for week ending Sept. 18, 1897, - - $3,230,856.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Last Sept. 19, '96.
157	150	38	....	Adams Express	158	160	158	158½	148½
125	113	100	....	American Coal	125	125	125	125	...
26⅝	9¼	5,135	— ½	American Cotton Oil	25	25⅞	22⅞	24½	12⅞
80½	52¼	405	— ¼	American Cotton Oil pf	78⅝	78⅝	78	78	46
116	110	115	....	American Express	117	118½	110	116½	...
15⅛	9¼	18,108	....	Am. Spirits Mfg	14⅜	14⅜	13⅜	14¼	5½
36	26	8,137	— 1¼	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	34½	34⅞	33¼	33½	15½
150½	100⅛	81,710	+ ⅜	American Sugar Refining	155	157	152	152⅞	118½
121½	100¼	6,273	— ⅝	American Sugar Refining pf	119⅝	121½	118½	118½	99⅛
99⅜	62⅛	5,420	— 2	American Tobacco	93	93	90½	91¼	63
115	100	900	— 1⅝	American Tobacco pf	114	114	112⅝	112⅝	96
15¼	8⅞	150	....	Ann Arbor	13½	13½	13½	13½	...
40	22½	900	— ½	Ann Arbor pf	36½	37½	36¼	37½	...
17	9⅜	45,625	+ ¾	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	16	17	15½	16¾	...
35½	17	91,386	....	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé pf	35	35½	34	35½	17½
19⅜	9	10,105	+ ⅛	Baltimore & Ohio	18	19⅜	17½	19	13⅜
9⅝	3	9,851	+ 3⅛	Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern	6⅝	9¼	6½	9⅜	...
105½	73½	105,718	— ⅝	Bay State Gas	11⅝	13⅝	10	11	17
10	⅞	1,800	....	Brooklyn Elevated	9⅝	10	9¾	9¼	...
37	18⅝	78,362	+ 1	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	35¾	37	34¾	36	20½
137	85	10,105	— 1	Brooklyn Union Gas	135	137	132⅞	134	86¾
4⅞	⅜	3,777	+ 1⅛	Brunswick Co	1⅜	3⅛	1½	3	...
24	10⅝	845	....	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	20	24	20	24	...
64⅛	62	1,000	....	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg pf	62	64⅞	62	64⅝	...
62¼	44⅛	35,246	+ 2½	Canada Southern	58½	62¼	58	61	44½
76	46½	2,925	....	Canadian Pacific	73½	76	73½	73½	...
58	52	100	+ 1	Capital Traction	58	58	58	58	...
17	7⅛	1,700	+ 3½	Central Pacific	14½	17	13¾	17	...
27¼	15⅝	80,046	+ ¾	Chesapeake & Ohio	25⅝	26⅞	24⅝	26½	13⅝
166	152½	18	....	Chicago & Alton	164⅞	164⅞	164	164	...
101⅝	69⅝	121,540	+ ⅝	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	101⅜	101⅝	99⅜	101⅜	67⅝
61	37¼	1,100	— ⅛	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	60	60½	60	60½	...
108	98	100	+ 2½	Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	103	103	103	103	...
108⅝	73½	97,970	+ 2¼	Chicago Gas	105	108⅜	103½	107¼	59⅞
20⅝	8⅝	76,024	+ 2	Chicago Great Western	17⅛	19⅝	16⅞	19⅝	...
42	35	2,650	+ 4	Chicago Great Western pf. A	38	38	38	41	...
20⅝	17	3,550	+ 2½	Chicago Great Western pf. B	27	29¼	27	29¾	...
13	9⅜	4,203	— ⅜	Chicago, Indiana & Louisville	11⅛	11⅞	11	11¼	...
38¼	34⅝	4,187	— ¾	Chicago, Indiana & Louisville pf	35½	36⅝	35½	35½	...
102	69½	200,262	+ ¾	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	101⅝	102	99⅞	101½	70⅝
146	130½	1,204	....	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf	140	146	145½	146	121½
132¼	101⅜	81,335	+ 3⅜	Chicago & Northwestern	127⅝	132½	127½	131¼	98⅝
165	153	13,710	....	Chicago & Northwestern pf	164	164	164	164¼	...
96⅛	95½	33	— ½	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	96¼	96¾	94	95¾	59⅝
41½	21½	17,800	— ½	Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis	41¾	41¾	39⅝	40¾	25
86½	63	80	....	Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago& St. L. pf	84⅜	86	84⅝	86	...
27⅞	15¼	12,033	+ ⅜	Colorado Fuel & Iron	26½	27⅞	26⅝	27	18
7¾	3½	1,140	— ⅛	Columbus & Hocking Coal, all in. paid	7¼	7¼	6⅞	7⅛	...
18	1½	4,163	....	Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo	6⅝	6¾	6¼	6½	13
46	14	650	+ 1¼	Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo pf	24	26	25	26	...
41⅜	30	500	— ⅞	Consolidated Ice	38⅝	38⅝	38	38	...
90½	80	720	+ 2	Consolidated Ice pf	84⅜	88	84⅜	88	...
241½	130½	32,105	+17	Consolidated Gas Company	219	241½	215	233	145
123	99⅜	7,475	+ 1¾	Delaware & Hudson	120¾	123	118¾	121⅜	122
161	140½	4,350	+ 1½	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	160	162¾	160	161½	152
14⅝	9¼	1,110	+ ⅝	Denver & Rio Grande	13¾	14⅜	13¾	14⅜	...
50½	30	10,336	+ 1⅝	Denver & Rio Grande pf	49	50	48¾	49⅝	41
14⅜	7	100	— ½	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	12	12	12	12	...
51	20	1,170	....	Detroit Gas	47½	50	46	50	...
4⅜	3	460	+ ½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	4	4½	4	4½	...
10¼	6½	156	+ ¼	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	...
132¾	101¾	1,834	+ 7½	Edison Elec. Illuminating of N. Y	125	132½	125	131	...
115¾	100	100	....	Edison Elec. Illuminating of Brooklyn	115	115	115	115	...
19	11½	20,588	+ ⅝	Erie	18⅜	19	17¾	18⅝	12⅝
40⅜	27	21,109	+ ⅝	Erie 1st pf	44¼	46⅝	43½	44⅝	28½
28⅝	15½	5,207	+ ½	Erie 2d pf	24½	25½	24	25	...
76	63¼	650	....	Erie Telegraph & Telephone	75½	76	74¾	75	...
31	20	220	....	Evansville & Terre Haute	30	30	30	30	...
48	37	645	+ 4¾	Evansville & Terre Haute pf	45	48	45	48	...
14½	9¼	1,300	....	Flint & Père Marquette	13	13	13	13	...
44½	31	420	+ 1⅛	Flint & Père Marquette pf	43¾	44¼	42	42	...
20¼	4	100	....	Forth Worth & Denver City	20	20¼	20	20	...
20	17½	4,035	....	Fort Worth & Rio Grande	17½	20	17½	20¼	...
41⅜	28⅜	70,174	+ 1⅝	General Electric	38½	41⅜	37½	40¼	27¼
100¼	81½	2,776	+ 1½	H. B. Claflin Co	90⅝	100⅜	90¼	100⅜	...
110⅜	91¼	16,021	— 1	Illinois Central	108¼	109¼	107⅞	108	89
50	29½	1,317	....	Illinois Steel Co	49¼	49¼	47½	49	37
13½	6	1,055	— ¾	Iowa Central	11	11	10½	11	7
41⅜	23	1,335	— 4	Iowa Central pf	39⅜	39⅜	35	35	25
9⅜	4	600	— ⅝	Kanawha & Michigan	8½	8½	8½	8½	...
29¾	25½	2,395	— 2¾	Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf	28½	28½	25½	25¾	...
4¾	2	36	....	Keokuk & Des Moines	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	...
19	12	130	....	Keokuk & Des Moines pf	16	16	16	16	...
49¾	22	19,746	+ 1	Laclede Gas	43¾	47	30½	45	23
96	70¾	121	— ½	Laclede Gas pf	94	94	94	94	...
22½	13½	6,180	+ 1⅜	Lake Erie & Western	20⅝	22½	19½	22	15
7½	5⅝	6,388	+ 4	Lake Erie & Western pf	74	79½	73¾	79	65
181	152	5,982	+ 3	Lake Shore	176½	181	176	180	144
55	40	804	+ ½	Long Island	42	43½	42	42½	...
63⅞	40¼	76,075	+ ⅜	Louisville & Nashville	61⅞	62¼	60	61⅝	40⅝
113	81¾	56,558	— ½	Manhattan Elevated	111¾	113	109	109¾	85¾
125	99⅝	3,915	....	Metropolitan Traction	123	124½	121	123¾	91⅝
9⅞	6	30	....	Mexican Central	5½	6	5½	6	8½
111⅜	90	5,987	+ 17⅜	Michigan Central	100½	111⅞	100½	111⅜	...
61	61	100	....	Michigan Peninsular Car pf	61	61	61	61	...
31½	16	9,871	+ 2¾	Minneapolis & St. Louis	27¾	31½	27	30	14
90	77⅜	1,737	+ 2	Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st pf	87⅞	90	87⅞	90	65
6⅜	46	6,992	+ 2	Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf	59	62⅜	58¼	62	...
60	38	365	— 1	Minnesota Iron	58	59	58	59	43⅜
107⅜	10	17,735	+ ⅜	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	16¼	16⅞	15¾	16½	10¼
42	24¾	82,199	+ 1⅜	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	40	43	38⅝	41	22⅝
40¼	10	57,048	— ⅝	Missouri Pacific	39	39⅛	37	38½	18
32	18	750	— ¼	Mobile & Ohio	20¼	31	28½	31	...
170	102½	300	....	Morris & Essex	168	168	168	168	...
*82½	*70	12	....	Nashville, Chattanooga & Louisville	82½	82½	82½	82½	...
44	21⅞	33,555	— 1¼	National Lead Company	42½	42⅝	39½	41⅝	21⅜
109¾	88⅜	2,560	— 1	National Lead Company pf	108½	108¾	107½	108	82
23½	10	600	+ 1	National Linseed Oil	17	19	16¾	19	14
18	3	320	....	National Starch	12	12⅜	12	12	...
90	51¼	831	....	National Starch 1st pf	80⅞	90	80	90	...
45	8¼	300	+ 2	National Starch 2d pf	40	42	40	42	...
8½	4⅜	300	....	New Central Coal	8	8¼	8¼	8¼	...
103¼	68¼	25,203	+ 2¾	New Jersey Central	97½	101¾	96⅞	100¼	100½
97½	92½	72,405	+ 2⅜	New York Central	112¾	113½	111	114⅞	92
97½	60¼	100	— 2¼	New York & East River Gas	80	80	80	80	...
31½	27	150	— 2	New York Air Brake	27	27	27	27	...
17⅞	11	1,425	+ ½	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	16¾	17¼	16⅞	17	11¼
81½	67⅝	210	— ⅝	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf	81	81	80½	80½	...
43	24	2,440	+ 1	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf	38⅝	43	38⅝	43	...
122	107	100	....	New York, Lackawanna & Western	122	122	122	122	...
20	6½	7,473	+ ⅛	New York, Susquehanna & Western	19	20	18¾	19¾	8
45	18¼	13,056	+ 3⅜	New York, Susquehanna & Western pf	39¾	45	38⅜	43½	22
17¼	9	1,687	— ½	Norfolk & Western	16½	16¾	16½	16⅝	...
45¾	22¾	9,002	— ½	Norfolk & Western pf	44⅜	45	43¼	44¼	...
6¾	3⅝	3,381	— ¼	North American	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5½	...
217⅜	11	49,285	+ 1½	Northern Pacific	20⅜	21⅜	19⅝	21⅜	...
57	32¼	111,331	+ 1	Northern Pacific pf	55⅛	57	53½	55⅞	...
20½	12⅜	106,544	+ 1¾	Ontario & Western	18¼	20½	17½	19¾	12¼
41	16	751	— ½	Oregon Railroad & Navigation	41	41	39½	39½	...
73½	37⅞	620	....	Oregon Railroad & Navigation pf	73	73½	71½	71½	...
29⅜	17¾	672	— ½	Oregon Short Line	22	22½	22	22½	...
39¼	24	22,885	+ ⅝	Pacific Mail	37¼	38½	36½	38	18½
119	113	48,328	+ 4⅝	Pennsylvania Railroad	114	119	113¾	118¾	...
8⅝	¼	650	+ ⅛	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	2⅜	2⅜	1¾	2	2½
	5	100	....	Peoria & Eastern	7½	7½	7½	7½	4¾
27⅞	11½	17,591	+ 5¼	Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis	21⅜	27⅞	21½	27¼	...
67	44⅜	7,465	+ 7	Pitts., Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis pf	60½	67	60	67	...
72	49¾	885	+ ¾	Pittsburg & Western pf	12	12	11¾	11¾	...
185	152	5,849	+ 2¼	Pullman Palace Car Company	182¾	185	181¾	184¾	142¾
4⅜	1½	100	....	Quicksilver	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	...
120	117½	3	....	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	119	119	119	119	...
29½	16¾	97,996	+ 1½	Reading	27⅝	29¼	26¾	29	...
57⅜	38½	64,641	+ 1⅜	Reading 1st pf	55¾	57⅝	55	57	...
35¾	22½	24,300	+ 1¾	Reading 2d pf	34	35¾	33	35⅜	...
80¾	38½	500	— 3¾	Rio Grande Western pf	39	50	53	56	...
9⅜	3½	3,053	....	St. J. & Gr. Island	8	8⅛	7⅛	8	...
52	37⅜	1,815	+ ¼	St. J. & Gr. Island 1st pf	48½	50	48	49	...
20¼	10½	618	....	St. J. & Gr. Island 2d pf	16½	18¼	17	17¼	...
4	4	2,016	+ ⅛	St. Louis & San Francisco	7⅞	8	7⅞	8	...
57½	37	2,190	— ¼	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf	55¼	55¾	54⅜	55¼	...
22¾	12	4,254	— ¼	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf	21	21¾	20	21¾	...
7	1	1,325	+ ⅛	St. Louis Southwestern	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	3½
14⅜	3½	1,700	— ½	St. Louis Southwestern pf	13½	13½	12½	13	8½
30	20	300	— 1	St. Paul & Duluth	28	28	27	27	15
87	75	129	....	St. Paul & Duluth pf	87	87	87	87	...
125	114	250	+ 1¾	St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	124⅜	124⅜	124⅜	124⅜	...
89½	47	53,690	+ 4⅞	St. Paul & Omaha	83½	89½	83½	88¼	37
148	133	410	....	St. Paul & Omaha pf	145½	146½	145	145	118
23½	13½	3,100	— 1¼	Southern Pacific	22⅜	22⅝	21¼	21¾	15¾
12¼	7	34,458	....	Southern Railway	12½	12⅝	11⅜	12⅜	7⅞
38⅝	22⅞	50,237	— 1	Southern Railway pf	37⅞	37⅞	35⅞	36⅝	21½
11⅞	8½	1,423	— ⅛	Standard Rope & Twine	7½	8¼	7½	7¾	...
35⅛	17	3,053	— 1¼	Tennessee Coal & Iron	34¼	34¼	33	33⅛	20½
15	8	18,885	+ ⅛	Texas Pacific	14	14⅜	13	14	6⅜
161	146	95	....	Third Avenue	153	153¾	152	152	...
25	20	200	+ 1¼	Toledo & Ohio Central	24	25	24	25	...
24⅝	4½	211,335	+ 4½	Union Pacific, 1st in. pd	20¼	24⅝	19⅝	23⅞	...
5⅝	1	40,790	+ 2¼	Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	7	9⅝	6⅝	9¼	...
48	30	100	....	United States Express	44	44	44	44	...
10¼	6¼	6,875	— ¼	United States Leather	9¼	10	9	9½	7¾
72	50	19,486	— 1½	United States Leather pf	70⅜	71⅜	69½	69½	51⅜
25¼	10	2,380	— ⅜	United States Rubber	18½	19½	18¼	19¼	18⅜
70⅜	50	1,092	+ 1	United States Rubber pf	69	70	68½	70	...
9¾	4⅝	4,330	— ⅛	Wabash	8⅞	9	8½	8¾	5½
24	11½	33,500	+ ⅜	Wabash pf	23⅝	23¾	22⅜	23¾	13½
110½	98	308	....	Wells-Fargo Express	110	110	109	109	90
96⅝	75⅜	43,954	....	Western Union Telegraph	96¼	96¾	95¾	96¼	81½
6½	⅜	26,081	— 1⅛	Wheeling & Lake Erie	3¾	4	2⅞	2⅞	6⅝
20	2⅜	4,632	— 3½	Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	17⅜	19¼	14	14	24¼
4⅜	1	200	+ ⅜	Wisconsin Central	3	3¼	3	3¼	...
8	1⅜	10	— ⅜	Wisconsin Central pf	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	...

Note.—The highest and lowest price for the year in this table are based on quotations for 100 share lots.
*Prices for small lots; no sale of 100 shares.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Friday	$6,727,613
Corresponding week, 1896	6,744,701
Since Jan. 1, 1897	194,151,071
Corresponding period, 1896	325,140,815

Exports of Domestic Merchandise.

Week ending last Friday	$7,859,411
Corresponding week, 1896	5,801,363
Since Jan. 1, 1897	283,404,084
Corresponding period, 1896	260,661,206

Imports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$133,586
Corresponding week, 1896	4,975,002
Since Jan. 1, 1897	6,175,906
Corresponding period, 1896	47,796,251

Exports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$752,945
Corresponding week, 1896	662,261
Since Jan. 1, 1897	63,265,181
Corresponding period, 1896	88,787,239

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1897.

	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Last sale.	Date.
United States 2s, registered	98½	Aug. 12	98¼	Sept. 10	98¼	Sept. 10
United States 4s, 1907, registered	112¼	Aug. 2	110⅝	June 3	111⅝	Sept. 14
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	113¼	March 11	111⅝	Jan. 12	113½	Sept. 2
United States 4s, 1925, registered	126¾	Sept. 16	120¼	Jan. 16	126⅝	Sept. 16
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	126¾	July 20	120½	Jan. 5	126½	Sept. 18
United States 5s, 1904, registered	114⅝	July 13	113	May 11	114¼	Sept. 7
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	115	July 28	113	May 4	114¾	Sept. 17
United States currency 6s, 1898	103½	Feb. 16	103½	Jan. 7	103½	Feb. 16
United States currency 6s, 1899	107¾	April 7	106½	Feb. 16	107¾	April 7

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1897.

	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Last sale.	Date.
Alabama, Class A	108½	Sept. 17	105¼	July 12	108½	Sept. 17
Alabama, Class B	105½	June 22	104¾	July 26	104¾	July 26
Alabama, Class C	100	April 1	98½	Feb. 23	100	April 1
Louisiana consolidated 4s	96	April 1	95½	April 21	93	Sept. 15
North Carolina consolidated 4s	105½	June 16	103½	July 21	103½	July 21
Tennessee Settlement 3s	86	Aug. 17	76	April 6	86	Sept. 18
Tennessee Settlement 3s, small	81	Sept. 7	72	Feb. 18	81	Sept. 7
Virginia funded debt	67⅝	Sept. 8	61	Jan. 5	67½	Sept. 14
Virginia deferred 6s	5	April 1	5	April 1	5	April 1
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	6	March 1	3½	June 22	3½	June 22

BONDS.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil 8s	110	110	110	110	4
American Spirits Manufacturing 6s	86	86	85	85	19
American Tobacco scrip	86	86	81¾	81½	132
Ann Arbor 1st	84	84	83	83½	53
Atchison, Topeka & S. F. general 4s	89½	89½	88½	88⅝	881
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	90⅝	90⅝	89	90¼	2,045½
Atlantic & Danville 1st	96½	96½	96½	96½	5
Atlantic & Pacific income	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	10
Atchison Jewell Co. & W. 1st tr. rects	37½	37½	37½	37½	5
Austin & Northwestern 1st	84½	84½	84½	84½	10
Baltimore & Ohio 1st, Parkersburg Branch	100	100	100	100	1
Baltimore & Ohio g. 5s, 1880-1925	78	80½	78	80½	7
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1880-1925, tr. receipts	82	82	82	82	10
Beech Creek 1st	108	108	108	108	25
Brookline City Railroad 1st	115	115	115	115	1
Brooklyn Elevated 1st	85½	85½	85½	85½	16
Brooklyn Elevated 1st, trust receipts	82	88¼	81½	85½	221
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	95¼	96¼	94⅛	96	381
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s	101½	101¾	101½	101½	14
Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts. general 5s	99½	99⅝	99¼	99¼	9
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	113	113½	113	113	19
Broadway & Seventh Avenue con	120	120	120	120	3
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st	100¼	100¼	108¼	108⅛	5½
Canada Southern 1st	110	110	109¼	109⅜	20
Canada Southern 2d	106⅞	109⅜	108	109¼	18
Central of Georgia g. 5s	94½	94⅝	94½	94½	16
Central of Georgia 1st income	47	47	45	45½	56
Central of Georgia 2d income	17½	17½	16½	17⅜	83
Central of Georgia 3d income	9¼	10	9¼	10	42
Central of New Jersey 1st con., 1899	107	107	107	107	1
Central of New Jersey general 5s	112⅞	113	112⅝	113	12
Central Pacific 6s of 1898	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	21
Chesapeake & Ohio general 4½s	82½	82½	81½	82	193
Chesapeake & Ohio con. 5s	112¼	112½	112¼	112½	69
Chesapeake & Ohio cn. 5s, reg	109½	109½	109¼	109¼	5
C. & O., R. & A., 1st cn. 4s	102½	102¼	101⅝	102¼	13
C. & O., R. & A. 2d cn. 4s	92	92	92	92	15
Chicago & Alton sinking fund 6s	113	113	113	113	2
Chicago & East Illinois general 5s	102	102¼	101⅝	102¼	45
Chicago & Erie 1st	111¼	111⅝	111¼	111⅝	5
Chicago, Indiana & Louisville ref. 6s	97	97	97	97	1
Chicago, Indiana & Louisville ref. 5s	83	83	83	83	8
Chicago & Milwaukee 1st	103	103	103	103	10
Chicago & Western Indiana general 6s	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	2
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy cv. 5s	100½	110⅜	100½	110⅜	37½
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	105	105¼	105	105	17
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Neb. 4s	94½	95	94½	95	104
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 7s	116⅝	116⅝	116½	116⅝	21
Chicago Gas & Coke 1st	104½	104½	104¼	104¼	26
Chicago, St. Paul & Milwaukee 1st	131	131	131	131	6
Chicago Terminal Transfer, tr. receipts	45¼	47⅝	44½	47¼	1,338
Cleveland & Canton 1st, trust receipts	70	70	70	70	33
C., C., C. & St. Louis 1st, St. L. Div	94½	94½	94½	94½	25
Columbus & Hocking Valley 5s, tr. rects	75	79	75	79	17
Colorado Midland 1st 6s, trust receipts	65½	66½	65	66¼	109
Colorado Midland cn. 4s, t. r., 1st in. paid	12½	12¾	11½	12⅞	113
Consumers' Gas of Chicago 5s	102	102	102	102	2
Columbus & Ninth Avenue 5s	117¾	119	117½	119	32
Dallas & Waco 1st	83	83	83	83	3
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	89¾	90	89¼	90	28
Denver & Rio Grande improvement 5s	87½	87⅝	87½	87¼	5
Detroit Gas Company 5s	92⅞	94	92½	94	36
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette land grant	19¾	20	19¾	20	16
Duluth & Iron Range 1st	103	105¼	103	105¼	65
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic 5s	102	102	102	102	2
East Tennessee reor. lien	91	91	91	91	3
East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia 1st	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	1
East Tennessee, Virginia & Ga. devl. 5s	116	116	116	116	7
East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia con. 5s	110	110½	110	110½	37
Edison Electric Illuminating of N. Y. con. 5s	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	1
Elizabeth & Big Sandy 1st	101	102¾	101	102¾	35
Elmira, Cortland & Northern 5s	101	101	101	101	18
Erie general lien	73¼	73¾	73	73½	157
Erie prior lien	93	93	92½	92½	153
Erie 3d mortgage	112¾	112¾	112¼	112¼	2
Evansville & Terre Haute 1st	110	110	110	110	1
Flint & Pere Marquette general

BONDS (IN $1,000.)

FERRY COMPANIES.

Sales.		High.	Date.	Low.	Date.
1.	Brook. & N. Y. ctfs. of indebt., 1911.	108	May 5	108	May 5
2.	Brooklyn & New York 1st 6s, 1911.	117	May 5	117	May 5
1.	Metropolitan 1st mtg. 5s, 1937	109¾	Feb. 24	109¾	Feb. 24
5.	N. Y. & S. Brooklyn 1st mtg.	95	Jan. 27	95	Jan. 27
5.	Union 5s, 1920	104¾	June 16	104¾	June 16

GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

Sales.		High.	Date.	Low.	Date.
3.	Ed. El. Ill. of St. L. 1st mtg. 6s	50	Feb. 17	50	Feb. 17
3.	Flatbush Gas 1st mtg. 6s, 1914	105¼	Jan. 20	105¼	Jan. 20
1.	Met. Gas Light 1st 6s, 1901	106½	June 16	105½	July 8
9.	Newburg Elec. 1st 6s, 1944, c	99⅞	June 30	95	March 3
20.	N. Y. & E. R. Gas 1st 5s, 1944	109	May 5	109	May 5
10.	N. Y. & E. R. 1st con. 5s, 1945	101⅛	May 5	101⅛	May 5
1.	Northern Gas Light 1st 5s	101	July 21	101	July 21
6.	Troy (Ala.) 6 p. c. 20-year, 1911	75¼	Sept. 14	75¼	Sept. 14

THE AUCTION RECORD.

Sales, Highest, Lowest, and Last Prices of Securities Sold at Public Auction During the Present Year.

BANK STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Date.	Low.	Date.
174.	American Exchange	174⅜	Feb. 17	168¼	June 9
115.	Astor Place	230½	Jan. 27	224⅛	May 5
50.	Bowery	320½	Jan. 6	320½	Jan. 6
565.	Broadway	236	Aug. 8	227	June 23
195.	Butchers and Drovers'	127¾	Jan. 13	115½	May 26
16.	Central	163¼	April 21	161¼	June 23
300.	Chatham	297⅛	Jan. 20	293	Aug. 25
11.	Chemical	4,275	Jan 20	4,105	May 6
490.	Citizens'	127	March 17	127	March 17
3.	Columbia	167½	April 28	167½	April 28
27.	Commerce	208¼	May 12	204¾	Sept. 1
174.	Continental	137	Feb. 3	135⅞	March 17
51.	Corn Exchange	302	Aug. 8	289½	Feb. 10
10.	Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn	165	Jan. 6	165	Jan. 6
12.	Fifth Avenue, New York	3,100	Jan. 6	2,970	May 5
40.	First National, Brooklyn	427	June 30	409	Jan. 27
12.	First National, Staten Island	120	Feb 3	120	Feb. 3
10.	Franklin	75	Jan. 27	75	Jan. 27
57.	Fourth National	181	Feb. 3	174¼	July 28
100.	Gallatin	310	Feb. 7	310	Feb. 7
75.	German-American	125	Jan. 23	120	Jan. 27
50.	Globe National, Chicago	70	Aug. 17	70	Aug. 17
15.	Hamilton, New York	111¼	Jan. 20	110	Jan. 20
15.	Hamilton, Brooklyn	70	June 23	70	June 23
1.	Hanover	330	July 7	330	July 7
282.	Importers and Traders'	550	Jan. 19	550	May 25
98.	Irving	151	Feb. 16	140½	June 30
10.	Kings County	110	Feb. 24	110	Feb. 24
17.	Leather Manufacturers'	170½	July 14	170½	July 14
38.	Manhattan	230	Aug. 25	220	May 26
513.	Mechanics'	194	Sept. 1	185	Jan. 27
300.	Mechanics and Traders'	125	April 24	125	April 24
50.	Mercantile	170	Jan. 20	170	Jan. 20
46.	Merchants'	142	March 3	140	May 12
4.	Merchants', Savannah, (Ga.)	84¾	Sept. 14	84¾	Sept. 14
2.	Meriden (Conn.) National	120	Sept. 1	120	Sept. 1
2.	Milmo National, Laredo, Texas	150	Sept. 14	150	Sept. 14
33.	Mount Morris	60	June 23	60	June 23
8.	National City, Brooklyn	350	Sept. 1	350	Sept. 1
24.	New York	240	Sept. 14	234¾	June 2
289.	Ninth National	105	Jan. 27	95	Aug. 4
6.	Norfolk (Va.) Savings and Trust	112	Sept. 14	112	Sept. 14
4.	Norfolk (Va.) National	143	Sept. 14	143	Sept. 14
200.	North America	138	Aug. 8	135	Jan. 6
106.	Oriental	185½	May 5	165	July 7
485.	Pacific	176½	May 5	175	May 5
12.	Park	267¼	Sept. 14	266	March 10
24.	People's	215⅛	April 28	215⅛	April 28
2.	Petersburg (Va.) National	121	Sept. 14	121	Sept. 14
531.	Phenix	108½	May 12	104½	March 17
3.	Produce Exchange	120½	March 31	120½	March 31
29.	Republic	156¼	March 17	149½	Feb. 3
20.	Shoe and Leather	91½	Feb. 10	90¼	March 31
4.	Southern State of Georgia	156	Sept. 14	156	Sept. 14
3.	State National, New Orleans	82	Sept. 14	82	Sept. 14
20.	Standard	105	April 20	100	May 18
182.	State of New York	116½	March 10	112½	May 11
60.	Tradesmen's	85	Feb. 9	81	Jan. 27
10.	Twenty-third Ward	100	July 7	100	July 7
24.	Western National	115⅝	April 21	115	Jan. 6

TRUST COMPANIES.

Sales.		High.	Date.	Low.	Date.
134.	Atlantic	183	Jan. 6	176	March 17
42.	Bond and Mortgage Guarantee	200¼	Sept. 15	185	June 23
25.	Colonial	157	May 26	157	May 26
68.	Franklin, Brooklyn	220	Sept. 8	210	March 31
38.	Guaranty	418½	March 10	406	March 17
50.	Holland	60½	March 17	60	March 10
50.	Kings County	255	Jan. 27	250	Jan. 27
213.	Knickerbocker	200	May 5	180	Feb. 24
20.	Nassau	145½	June 9	145½	June 9
100.	Real Estate	100	May 5	100	May 5
71.	State	195¼	Aug. 25	194½	May 20
22.	United States	1,130	Jan. 6	1,120⅝	March 17
115.	United States Mortgage and Trust	244½	March 17	230	Feb. 8

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Sales.		High.	Date.	Low.	Date.
4.	American Surety	193½	March 10	193½	March 10
404.	American Union Life	50	May 26	40	May 19
155.	Broadway Fire	100½	May 26	80	Aug. 17
194.	Citizens' Fire	107	July 28	106	May 12
69.	Commonwealth Fire	105	Sept. 15	105	Sept. 8
22.	Continental Fire	357	June 30	346	May 28
250.	Eagle Fire	242½	Feb. 17	240	May 19
45.	Empire City Fire	100½	Jan. 27	95½	Feb. 10
25.	German-American Fire	401	Aug. 25	401	Aug. 25
21.	Globe Fire	80	Sept. 8	80	Sept. 8
10.	Great East. Casualty and Indemnity	75	April 14	75	April 14
200.	Hamilton Fire	110	July 28	110	July 28
20.	Hanover Fire	120½	Feb. 3	120½	Feb. 3
25.	Hartford Fire	300	June 30	300	June 30
25.	Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance	115	Aug. 4	115	Aug. 4
40.	Lawyers' Title Insurance	153¼	Feb. 3	150¾	Jan. 27
30.	Manhattan Life	400	March 17	390	March 24
55.	Manhattan R. E. Association	110⅝	May 12	110⅝	May 12
120.	Metropolitan Life	151	Jan. 13	151	Jan. 13
6.	Metropolitan Plate-Glass Insurance	273	March 3	273	March 3
1.	Mutual Fire, interest bearing certs.	106	Sept. 15	105	Sept. 15
1.	Mutual Fire, certs. of profits	90	Sept. 15	90	Sept. 15
31.	New York Life	105½	May 12	105½	May 12
10.	New York Life Insurance and Trust	1,055	Jan. 27	1,049	Feb. 24
25.	New York Loan and Imp	50	May 12	50	May 12
45.	Niagara Fire	153½	Jan. 27	151	May 26
76.	North River Fire	122	May 12	122	May 12
150.	Peoples Fire	146	July 28	141¼	May 12
169.	Phenix Fire, Brooklyn	163	Aug. 4	159¼	March 10
85.	Stuyvesant Fire	85	July 28	85	July 28
146.	Title Guarantee and Insurance	277	March 17	265	Aug. 25
25.	United States Casualty	60	Feb. 3	60	Feb. 3
16.	United States Life	117½	April 28	117½	April 25

FERRY COMPANIES.

Sales.		High.	Date.	Low.	Date.
40.	Brooklyn and New York	191	May 5	191	May 5
68.	Union	61	Jan. 20	60½	Jan. 27

GAS COMPANIES.

Sales.		High.	Date.	Low.	Date.
25.	Consol., Baltimore	56⅝	June 23	56⅝	June 23
10.	Consumers', Jersey City	73	May 26	73	May 26
21.	Equitable	301	Sept. 14	290¼	Feb. 10
65.	New York Mutual	244¾	June 30	231	Jan. 20
36.	Richmond County	80	April 28	80	April 28
80.	Yonkers	125	May 26	125	May 26

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.

Sales.		High.	Date.	Low.	Date.
25.	Central and South American	129½	Jan. 27	129½	Jan. 27
2.	Empire Bay States	68	Sept. 14	68	Sept. 14
5.	Inter-Ocean	105	May 12	105	May 12
53.	Mexican	198	Jan. 27	198	Jan. 27
35.	N. J. and N. Y. Telephone	123¼	Jan. 13	123¼	Jan. 13
2.	Postal Telegraph and Cable	96½	Feb. 17	96½	Feb. 17

HORSE AND ELECTRIC RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Date.	Low.	Date.
37.	Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry	31⅜	March 31	31½	May 5
20.	Broadway and Seventh Avenue	200¼	June 23	200¼	May 5
40.	Capital Traction	50¾	March 24	50¾	March 24
38.	Central Park North and E. River	170	May 19	164	Feb. 17
80.	Consol. of Grand Rapids	10	June 23	10	June 23
80.	Consol. of Grand Rapids pf	40	June 23	40	June 23
6.	Dry Dock, E. B. and Battery	157½	June 23	157½	June 23
53.	42d St., Manhattan and St. N. Aves	41	June 23	40	May 12
25.	Kings County Traction	38	May 6	38	May 6
150.	Second Avenue	130	Feb. 10	130	Feb. 10
1.	Sixth Avenue	207	Jan. 27	207	Jan. 27
150.	Staten Island	54	May 18	53	May 18
20.	Whitney Avenue, New Haven	30	May 12	30	May 12

AMUSEMENT ENTERPRISES.

Sales.		High.	Date.	Low.	Date.
34.	Amphion Academy	62	Jan. 20	50	Jan. 27
20.	Brooklyn Academy of Music	131	Jan. 27	131	Jan. 27
4.	Clinton Hall Association	66	Jan. 27	52	Feb. 3
41.	Coney Island Jockey Club	60	May 12	55	Jan. 20
10.	Eden Musée	40	Feb. 3	40	Feb. 3

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Sales.		High.	Date.	Low.	Date.
50.	American Air Power, N. J.	26	June 30	26	June 30
116.	American Bank Note	46	Jan. 23	46	Jan. 23
1.	American Horse Exchange	3	Sept. 14	3	Sept. 14
7.	American Typefounders'	20½	May 26	20½	May 26
2.	Automatic Fire Alarm Ex.	49	Sept. 8	49	Sept. 8
20.	Bradstreet's New Haven	535	April 14	535	April 14
20.	Brooklyn Warehouse & Storage	125	Feb. 3	115	Jan. 27
100.	Brook. Wharf & Ware. pf., Series A.	70	March 3	70	March 3
4.	California Dry Dock	25	Sept. 14	25	Sept. 14
20.	Citizens' W. S. Co., Newtown, L. I.	90	Jan. 27	90	Jan. 27
80.	D. Appleton Company	60	July 7	60	July 7
1,300.	Diamond Match	129	March 9	129	March 9
300.	Eastern Elevator, Buffalo	74½	July 28	72½	July 21
668.	Fairbanks, Morse & Co	51	May 26	50⅝	May 26
13.	Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling	11	Jan. 30	11	Jan. 30
100.	Met. Iron & Land	26	Feb. 10	26	Feb. 10
9.	Michigan-Peninsular Car	19½	Jan. 20	12¼	Jan. 27
18.	Mount Morris Electric Light	23	Aug. 8	23	Aug. 8
285.	New York Biscuit	50	July 14	41¾	Feb. 10
17.	Old Dominion Steamship	82½	March 24	82½	March 24
110.	Pennsylvania Coal	350	Jan. 27	315	March 31
67.	Rubsam & Horrmann Brewing	42½	May 18	42½	May 18
18.	Russell Erwin Manufacturing	301	Jan. 20	283	Jan. 27
30.	Safety Car Heating	75¾	Feb. 3	75¾	Feb. 3
10.	Sebastian Wagon as	100	May 5	100	May 5
542.	Standard Oil	326½	Jun. 23	262⅝	Jan. 13
4.	Standard Watch, N. Y.	26	Sept. 14	26	Sept. 14
2.	Sunday Creek Coal pf	19¼	July 21	19¼	July 21
17.	Trow Directory Printing	38¼	Aug. 4	31½	March 17
10.	Union Typewriter	7½	March 17	7½	March 17
195.	Wagner Palace Car	153⅜	June 30	150¾	May 26
6.	Welsbaeh	42	June 9	42	June 9
206.	West Side Construction	15	Feb. 10	15	Feb. 10
2.	Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg.	50	Sept. 14	50	Sept. 14
5.	Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. pf.	109½	Sept. 14	109½	Sept. 14

STEAM RAILROADS.

(No Properties Active on Stock Exchange Given.)

Sales.		High.	Date.	Low.	Date.
7.	Annapolis, Washington & Balt.	50	Sept. 14	50	Sept. 14
46.	Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line	98	March 24	96¾	Sept. 14
100.	Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton	38	May 25	38	May 25
11.	Erie & Pitts., gtd. by Penn	150	June 23	150	June 23
26.	Erie & Kal'zoo, gtd. by Lake Shore	226	June 23	226	June 23
24.	Houston & Texas Central pf.	30	May 26	30	May 26
14.	Panama	66	April 14	66	April 14
13.	Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chi., gtd.	167	Jan. 13	167	Jan. 13
80.	Toledo & Ohio Central	19¼	Jan. 20	19	Jan. 27
34.	Toledo & Ohio Central pf.	53¼	Jan. 27	50¼	Jan. 20
169.	United R. R. of New Jersey	252¾	Aug. 25	243	March 24

FINANCIAL.

$2,000,000 PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY

First Mortgage 4½ Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.

PRINCIPAL DUE OCTOBER 1, 1917.

Interest Payable April 1st and October 1st.

Both principal and interest payable in New York City, in gold coin of the present standard of weight and fineness, or at the option of the holder in sterling, at the agency of the Company in London.

Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each, with provision for registration of principal.

Full particulars in regard to the issue may be found in the following letter of Mr. J. Edward Simmons, President of the Panama Railroad Company, to which reference is made:

NEW YORK, August 27, 1897.

Messrs. VERMILYE & COMPANY:

GENTLEMEN:—Replying to your request for information regarding the **$2,000,000** First Mortgage 4½ Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of this Company purchased by you, I would state as follows:

The Panama Railroad Company exists under perpetual and special charter, granted by the Legislature of the State of New York on April 7, 1849, and covers powers to operate steamship as well as railroad lines, under concessions from the Republic of Colombia, granted in 1850, and running to A. D. 1966.

In 1867 this Company issued **£1,000,000** sterling **($5,000,000)** Thirty-year **7** Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds, which mature on October 10, 1897. Although there was no sinking-fund obligation which required it to do so, the Company, from motives of prudence, voluntarily set aside surplus earnings from time to time for the purpose of meeting these bonds at maturity, and has thus reduced the balance, for which provision is to be made, to the comparatively small sum of **£537,600** (say **$2,688,000**).

From the proceeds of the sale of the **$2,000,000** new 4½ Per Cent. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, and with securities and cash now in hand from surplus earnings, the Company will have sufficient to retire the outstanding Sterling Mortgage Bonds at Maturity, and leave a surplus of about **$500,000.**

The new mortgage will constitute the only mortgage indebtedness of the Company, and will be secured by a first lien on all the railroad, steamships, concessions, rights, franchises, and real and personal property of the Company now owned or hereafter to be acquired.

In accordance with the terms of the mortgage securing the new issue, the Company is to set aside in August of each year **$150,000** in gold for the redemption of these bonds at the best price at which they can be obtained by the Trustees, and, if they cannot be thus bought in the open market below **105** and accrued interest, the Trustees are to draw that amount by lot at that price, and pay the same on the next interest-date.

After five years, the Company is entitled to redeem on any interest-date any or all of the outstanding bonds by lot at **105** and accrued interest.

Under the terms of the concessions from the Republic of Colombia, this Company pays to that government an annual subsidy of **$225,000**, and it also pays to the Department of Panama a subsidy of **$25,000**, making a total charge of **$250,000** per annum. These payments are in lieu of all taxes and other governmental charges.

At the request of the Colombian government, in order to capitalize for its benefit the subsidy due for twenty-seven years, this Company issued **$3,000,000** of bonds, of which there are now outstanding **$1,846,000**, the remaining **$1,154,-000** having been paid and cancelled by annual drawings.

These subsidy bonds referred to do not represent any increased indebtedness, and are not secured by a mortgage.

Out of the subsidy due the Government each year, the interest on these last-named bonds is paid, and the remainder is used for the purpose of drawing and canceling as many bonds as can be redeemed therewith. In this way the issue will be annually reduced, and will be retired before maturity. At the expiration of the twenty-seven years, in 1908, the payment of the annual subsidy direct to the Government will be resumed.

The authorized issue of the new 4½ Per Cent. First Mortgage Loan is **$4,000,000**, of which **$2,000,000** are issued at present. The remaining **$2,000,000** are held in trust, to be issued only for betterments, improvements, or new property acquired, and like purposes as provided in the mortgage.

By this reduction in the principal, and also in the rate of interest, the Company reduces its annual fixed charge over **$100,000.**

To meet the requirements of the developing traffic of the Pacific Coast with the United States and Europe, and to abolish the system of lighterage service in the Bay of Panama which has prevailed for nearly fifty years, and to introduce the most improved methods of loading, unloading, and handling traffic, the Company has contracted for the construction of a great pier, harbor, and other like improvements and facilities in the Bay of Panama, permitting the loading and unloading of cargoes directly from vessels to cars. These improvements are now under way, and will cost about **$1,000,000.**

The large savings in expenses of operation of direct shipment over the lighterage (involving double handling) of cargoes is self-evident; while the increase in business from the shortening of the voyage at least seven days, freedom from delays, interruptions, and accidents, and general facilitation of business, give assurance that the annual cash results from these improvements will be far in excess of the annual interest charge incurred thereby.

Additions to the Company's fleet of steamers, the establishment of grain elevators and warehouses on the Isthmus, and other equally important improvements are also contemplated in the early future. These latter additions and improvements will involve an expenditure during the next few years of about **$700,000.**

The net earnings of the Company for the past five years have averaged **$614,781.69** per annum. The years 1893, 1894, and 1895 were the years of aggressive competition by this Company to secure and establish the firm position it attained in 1895. The net earnings for the year 1896 were **$1,035,303.63.**

The net earnings for the first six months of the current year are **$615,368.15**, an increase of net profit of **19.91** per cent. over the corresponding period of last year.

Deducting from the earnings of the past year the subsidy of **$250,000**, there is left **$785,-303.63**, against which the only fixed charge of the Company will be the interest on the bonds sold you, amounting to **$90,000** per annum (aside from the Sinking Fund Installment); in other words, during the past year the Company earned over eight times the amount of this interest charge.

The railroad and its equipment, as well as the steamships, tugs, lighters, and other property of the Company, have been brought to a high state of efficiency, and the property is now in better condition than at any time during its corporate existence.

The Capital Stock of the Company amounts to **$7,000,000.**

During the almost half-century of the existence of the Company, it has continued without cessation or financial default.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) J. EDWARD SIMMONS,
President.

The form of the bond and the mortgage has been passed upon and approved by our counsel, Messrs. S. P. and J. McL. Nash.

Interest upon the bonds will accrue from October 1, 1897.

WE OFFER THEM FOR SUBSCRIPTION AT 101 FLAT, DELIVERABLE ON FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24TH.

THE SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS WILL BE OPENED AT OUR OFFICE AT 10:00 A. M., ON TUESDAY, THE 21ST INST., AND WILL BE CLOSED AT 12 M. THE SAME DAY.

The right is reserved to allot the bonds at our discretion, or to decline applications altogether.

Vermilye & Company,
Nassau and Pine Streets.
September 18, 1897.

FINANCIAL.

United States Mortgage and Trust Company AND Maryland Trust Company

Offer For Sale at 102½% and Interest
$600,000 (Total Issue)
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds OF THE NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY WATER COMPANY.

PRINCIPAL DUE FEBRUARY 1, 1920. REDEEMABLE AT 105 AND INTEREST
INTEREST PAYABLE FEBRUARY AND AUGUST.

Minimum revenue guaranteed by City of Bayonne	**$79,570**
Cost of supply and maintenance	**32,500**
Net earnings	**$47,070**
Interest on bonds	**30,000**
Surplus from minimum revenue	**$17,070**

The New York and New Jersey Water Company supplies the City of Bayonne, N. J., with water, under the terms of a Twenty-five-year contract, whereby the City purchases from the Company at fixed prices all water required for municipal, manufacturing, domestic, and other purposes.

Water is distributed and rentals are collected by the City.

The contract between the New York and New Jersey Water Company and the City of Bayonne has been sustained by the decision of the Supreme Court of the State of New Jersey.

The City agrees to pay quarterly to the Trustee of the Mortgage from the rental due the Water Company an amount equal to interest on the bonds; indorsement to that effect being made on the bonds by the City.

The plant has a capacity of 15,000,000 gallons per day, and is now supplying about 2,500,000 gallons per day, on which the present minimum rental is based.

The City is growing rapidly, and a large increase in the use of water is anticipated, with attendant increased revenue to the Water Company.

Circulars stating full particulars may be had at the office of the United States Mortgage & Trust Company, 59 Cedar Street, New York, or Maryland Trust Company, 12 and 14 South St., Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK, September 13, 1897.
To the Stockholders of

THE WHEELING AND LAKE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.

The undersigned, representing large holdings of preferred and common stock, have consented to act as a STOCKHOLDERS' COMMITTEE, and request all stockholders to deposit their stock with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of NEW YORK, which will issue negotiable certificates for the same under a preliminary agreement with the undersigned, copies of which will be furnished upon application to the Trust Company, or to either of the undersigned.

The Receivership has now continued for eight months. All classes of mortgage creditors have organized, and a majority of each class of mortgage debt is now in the hands of a Committee organized in its interest. Notwithstanding this, no steps have been taken to unite the stockholders for the protection of their interests, or to negotiate in their behalf with creditors who are now in possession of the property.

The preferred and common stock represents a large and valuable equity in excess of the present bonded debt, and if that equity is to be preserved for the benefit of its owners, immediate and united action in their interest is imperative.

In view of the necessity for prompt action, the Committee has LIMITED the TIME for deposits of stock to the 28TH day of SEPTEMBER, 1897, after which date no stock will be received, except upon payment of a penalty of one-half of one per cent.

Application will be made to list the Central Trust Company's certificates for preferred and common stock upon the New York Stock Exchange.

DICK BROS. & CO.,
30 Broad St., New York.
BELL & CO.,
80 Broadway, New York.
CLARK, WARD & CO.,
30 Broad St., New York.
WEBB & PRALL,
37 Wall St., New York.
THOMPSON & MAIRS,
31 Broad St., New York.
Stockholders' Committee.

PHILIP HATHAWAY, Secretary.
ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO DICK BROS. & CO., 30 BROAD ST., N. Y.

Reorganization Committee OF THE WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
120 Broadway, New York.

SEPTEMBER 14, 1897.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF The Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Co.

In view of the necessity for prompt action by the Stockholders of this Company for the protection of their interests, the Reorganization Committee **ADVISES** that you **AT ONCE** deposit your stock with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, as requested by the Stockholders' Committee, composed of Messrs. DICK BROS. & CO. and others.

All stock so deposited will receive due recognition by this Committee in any plan of reorganization.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
WILLIAM L. BULL,
D. D. PARMLY,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
GRENVILLE M. DODGE,
Reorganization Committee.

ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary.

Houston and Texas Central Railroad Company

DEBENTURE BONDS.

The Six per cent. Debenture Bonds ($705,420) and the Four per cent. Debenture Bonds ($411,-000) of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad Company mature October 1st, 1897, and will be paid in cash upon presentation at the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY at or after maturity.

In response to inquiries made by bondholders, whether the Company would extend or renew these bonds, or any part of them, the Company has concluded to say that it is willing to renew Bonds to the amount in the aggregate of not exceeding $600,000 and upon presentation at the Central Trust Company, between September 15th, 1897, and October 5th, 1897, of any of the now outstanding Bonds, will issue in exchange therefor, (until the Bonds so issued aggregate $600,-000,) its Debenture Bonds of the like character, guaranteed by the Southern Pacific Company, maturing October 1st, 1902, and bearing interest at the uniform rate of Five per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually April 1st and October 1st. The October 1, 1897, coupon on maturing Bonds will be paid in cash upon presentation thereof at the Central Trust Company on or after September 15th, 1897.

This offer is subject to withdrawal at any time without notice.

NEW YORK, September 4th, 1897.
HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
By THOS. H. HUBBARD, President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY.
39 WILLIAM ST. NEW YORK CITY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.00.
L. V. F. Randolph, Pres. John Alvin Young, Sec.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Stree National Bank.
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

DOUGLAS & JONES,
Members New York Stock Exchange.
ESTABLISHED 1886.
24 Broad Street, New York City.
The attention of the public is called to our
"Odd Lot" Department.
Fractional lots of all the active stocks bought and sold on the
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
at the "market price" of 100-share lots, either for cash or on margin. Correspondence invited.
Daily market letter on application.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.
11, 13, 15 & 17 Broad St.
Members:
N. Y. Stock Exchange, N. Y. Cotton Exchange, N. Y. Produce Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed at any of the above Exchanges for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts, subject to check at sight. Act as Fiscal Agents for Corporations and for Estate Investments.
Branch Offices: 202 FIFTH AVE., cor. 25th St. 487 BROADWAY, Silk Exge Bldg. 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Exge. 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

NORTON & TUNSTALL,
36 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS AND INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Market letter furnished on application
GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

H. K. BURRAS. BENNO KLOPFER.
H. K. BURRAS & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
BANKERS AND BROKERS
Mills Building, New York.
Telephone, 2171 Cortlandt.

FINANCIAL.

The Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf Railway Company.

The undersigned, representing a majority of the consolidated mortgage bonds of the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf Railway Company, issued under its mortgage dated April 1, 1890, have been constituted a committee for the protection of the interests of the consolidated mortgage bondholders, under an agreement dated September 18, 1897, copies of which can be obtained at the office of the Depositary, Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, N. Y., or at the agency of the Depositary, the American Loan and Trust Company, No. 53 State Street, Boston, Mass.

Holders of consolidated mortgage bonds may deposit the same with the Depositary in the City of New York, or in Boston at its said agency, on or before the first day of November, 1897. Certificates of the Depositary will be issued for the consolidated mortgage bonds so deposited, and an application will be made, as soon as practicable, to have such certificates listed upon the New York Stock Exchange.

Dated New York, September 18, 1897.

GRENVILLE M. DODGE, Chairman,
GEORGE M. PULLMAN,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
OLIVER AMES,
HARRY WALTERS,
HENRY BUDGE,
HENRY LEVIS,
URIAH HERRMANN,
Committee.

J. T. GRANGER, Secretary.
JOHN S. WISE,
E. C. HENDERSON, Counsel.

CERTIFICATES OF INTEREST in respect of UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
Six Per Cent. Gold Collateral Trust Notes.

23 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK, September 11, 1897.

To Holders of the above Certificates:

Pursuant to the provisions of the Note Holders' Agreement, dated February 15, 1897, we shall be prepared to make payment on September 28, 1897, of thirty per cent. (30 per cent.) on account of the principal of the above Certificates, upon presentation thereof, and suitable stamping or indorsement thereon, at our office, No. 23 Wall Street, New York, or, at the option of Certificate Holders, at the office of Jacob C. Rogers, 43 State Street, Boston. Interest will cease in respect of the amount so payable on the Certificates on September 28, 1897.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., Depositaries.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Of developments in this week's stock market, one which careful observers believe has been foreshadowed has to do with changes by active interests from the higher-priced stocks to those of lower market value. They who most anticipate this change are in no way halting in their faith in the general market's stability; they say unhesitatingly that they expect to see the higher-priced stocks maintain fully the quotations they have attained; what they think they foresee is that these higher-priced issues will for a time rest where they are, while cheaper stocks—not yet having had a corresponding advance—will somewhat relatively catch up.

***

Last week's market was, toward its close, irregular, to some degree, but at no time was there any weakness. While some of the stocks which had already scored gains fell off somewhat, others jumped into activity and advanced sharply. The market has gone far beyond the stage where profit taking in any one or in a group of stocks affects the general list.

***

St. Paul was again the leader in point of activity, but by a greatly decreased margin, the sales of Union Pacific being only a few thousand less than those of the former stock, while Ontario and Western was almost as active as Burlington. In fact, the activity and strength of the lower-priced st

tious fidelity to its interests that its success must largely depend.

"But the employes of the Illinois Central are not only joint stockholders in name, by virtue of community of interest, but many are stockholders in fact, by reason of actual investment. Under the liberal policy inaugurated under Mr. Fish's administration, the employes are permitted to buy single shares of stock on the installment plan. The books show that 390 employes have availed themselves of this opportunity.

"This is how the men who wear overalls come to meet on the same plane with President Fish and John Jacob Astor to discuss matters pertaining to the financial affairs of the road. The books of sociology are full of altrurian schemes for elevating labor to the dignity of a mutual copartnership with capital. But none of them can compare for practical results with the plan adopted by the Illinois Central. The meeting of magnates and mechanics was a memorable object lesson for those who seek to promulgate the false doctrine that the interests of capital and labor are antagonistic."

SOME LONDON APPRECIATION.

A London newspaper that is outspokenly and unreservedly bullish on American railroad stock is such a curiosity that particular interest attaches to the following from The London Daily News:

"Apart from the questions involved in an extreme protectionist policy and an unstable currency system, it may be doubted whether the public here have been well advised in the wholesale realization of American securities which took place in the early months of the current year. The bellicose attitude of the United States Cabinet over the Venezuelan question, added to the 'scare' occasioned by the silver platform of the Democratic Party at the Presidential election, caused investors to overlook for a time the enormous material resources of the country and the vast recuperative power of which it has more than once given evidence. British holdings of securities in the United States must have been reduced to a smaller amount than for many years past, and the sales would appear to have been made at about the lowest point of the depression in prices. It is certain that the question of a sound basis for the monetary system of the country has yet to be faced and settled, but it is no less apparent that existing conditions are more favorable for active trade and industry than have been witnessed within the past decade. Favorable harvests and large surplus crops on hand have occurred at a time when the supply of grain in foreign markets is deficient, and the consequent rise in prices is of especial benefit to a community of which the farming interest forms so large a proportion. The railways for some weeks or months to come will be crowded with traffic, and the recurring trouble of competition in rates will be for the time avoided. The various industries of the country have been at a low ebb for a long time past, but consumption seems to have overtaken supplies, and a more active home trade should result.

"The extreme confidence expressed in financial and commercial circles in the United States may not be fully justified, but that it is genuine has been proved conclusively by the steady absorption of their own securities by American capitalists and investors. These purchases, moreover, give evidence of increasing wealth and of a power to maintain quotations apart from London assistance. As the rise in prices has progressed from day to day Stock Exchange operators have been daily predicting the collapse which would ensue from any general attempt to unload again upon European markets. Up to the present no such disposition is shown, and so far as current indications go Americans seem to have taken over permanently most of the low-priced shares hitherto tossing like shuttlecocks between London and New York. The companies represented by these shares have mostly been reorganized on the basis of unusually depreciated revenues, and a continuance of better times would appear to warrant hopes of a higher level of prices for what have been until lately mere gambling counters. As regards bond issues, there has been less selling by British investors, and those who have held on in spite of falling markets now reap the benefit of increased capital values while receiving a higher rate of interest than can be secured on most securides nearer home."

A BULL IN UNION PACIFIC.

Henry Labouchère, in his current financial review in London Truth, says:

"What is in favor of holders of Union Pacifics is that the new preferred stock which they will receive is already quoted over 50, so that the assessment of $15 is practically reduced to below $7.50. The showing is therefore exceedingly favorable, and better than that of any other reorganized road. For this very reason, however, the reluctance of those in charge of the reorganization to permit an important advance now can easily be understood, as this might induce the Government to put on the screw and insist upon stiffer terms. This road will benefit very largely by the splendid grain crops, and the fact that the Union Pacific has the largest mileage next to the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, in Nebraska, which has been specially favored by abundant crops, is a clear indication that earnings during the first year of the year will be very heavy. There is at present a disposition in New York to take in hand the lower-priced shares in rotation, and more particularly the preference stocks of roads which are doing well, and which, although not paying any dividends at present, are considered to be in sight of such distributions."

"The American public have entered the market very largely, but London has so far kept aloof, and British holders have, on the contrary, sold heavy blocks on the advance. In this they have partly followed the advice of some of the home prophets, who have gone egregiously wrong as regards the American department. Some of these are now turning round, and are advising purchases."

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 58@59c.

Commercial price of bar silver, 57¼c per ounce, and Mexican silver dollars, 43¾@46c.

Bar silver in London, 26⅛d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $4,126,216, and the exports for the same period $28,782,691. The net exports, therefore, have been $24,656,475. The net exports for the same period in 1896 were $12,681,255, against net exports in 1895, $40,578,176; in 1894, $65,459,178, and in 1893, $14,263,424.

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
Bank of England.		
Sept. 16, 1897	£35,311,749	.....
Sept. 17, 1896	42,146,413	.....
Bank of France.		
Sept. 16, 1897	81,471,888	£48,854,011
Sept. 17, 1896	80,630,966	49,911,267
Bank of Germany.		
Sept. 16, 1897	28,147,000	14,500,000
Sept. 17, 1896	29,419,000	14,933,000
Austria-Hungary.		
Sept. 16, 1897	38,132,000	12,541,000
Sept. 17, 1896	29,965,000	12,807,000
Spain.		
Sept. 16, 1897	9,028,000	10,590,000
Sept. 17, 1896	8,528,000	10,400,000
Netherlands.		
Sept. 16, 1897	2,632,000	6,838,000
Sept. 17, 1896	2,634,000	6,837,000
Belgium.		
Sept. 16, 1897	2,826,000	1,413,000
Sept. 17, 1896	2,679,333	1,339,667
Total for the week	£197,548,637	£94,736,011
Total preceding week	197,087,223	94,675,739
Corresponding week last year	195,102,712	96,227,934

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Exchanges week ending Sept. 18.....$887,640,441
Balances week ending Sept. 18..... 40,000,956
*Exchanges week ending Sept. 11..... 692,611,031
*Balances week ending Sept. 11..... 30,583,645
Exchanges week ending Sept. 4..... 733,603,063
Balances week ending Sept. 4..... 38,101,804
Exchanges week ending Aug. 28..... 632,298,157
Balances week ending Aug. 28..... 36,798,566
Exchanges week ending Aug. 21..... 650,687,879
Balances week ending Aug. 21..... 39,807,792
*Five days.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows a decrease in the reserve of $6,773,650. The banks now hold $19,895,175 more than the legal requirement. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $2,669,900, a decrease in specie of $349,500, a decrease in legal tenders of $7,972,000, a decrease in deposits of $6,191,400, and an increase in circulation of $621,200.

The following is a comparison of the average of the New York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	Sept. 18,'97.	Sep.11,'97.	Sept. 19,'96.
Loans	$579,313,700	$576,643,800	$451,889,300
Specie	91,804,200	92,153,700	53,435,300
Legal tenders	87,080,600	95,052,600	68,513,100
Net deposits	635,958,500	642,149,900	445,976,100
Circulation	19,862,200	14,241,000	19,221,100

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Sept. 18,'97.	Sep.11,'97.	Sept. 19,'96.
Specie	$91,804,200	$92,153,700	$53,535,300
Legal tenders	87,080,600	95,052,600	68,513,100
Total res'v	$178,884,800	$187,206,300	$121,948,400
Reserve required ag'st deposits	158,989,625	160,537,475	111,494,025
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	$19,895,175	$26,668,825	$10,454,375

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

1897	$19,895,175	1892	$4,879,575
1896	10,454,375	1891	7,756,750
1895	22,443,500	1890	1,905,200
1894	59,953,700	1889	5,134,775
1893	10,601,700	1888	12,423,575

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,360	1,360	1,360
2d week Sept.	$206,980	$201,081	$192,232
From July 1	2,361,160	2 104,473	2,060,662
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	928	928	928
2d week Sept.	$127,339	$98,300	$106,735
From Jan. 1	1,113,117	960,635	2,614,715
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	545	521	521
2d week Sept.	$71,500	$74,100	$80,700
From July 1	715,676	756,480	796,204
DES MOINES & KANSAS CITY—			
Mileage	112	112	112
1st week Aug.	$2,907	$2,506	.....
From Jan. 1	100,599	76,817	.....
DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—			
Mileage	588	588	588
1st week Sept.	$36,554	$35,591	$32,564
From Jan. 1	1,068,678	1,424,965	1,208,346
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	156	156	156
2d week Sept.	$6,544	$5,950	$6,281
From July 1	65,475	66,698	69,724
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	167	167	167
2d week Sept.	$30,660	$20,299	$21,572
From July 1	266,706	222,490	237,900
FLORIDA CENTRAL & PENINSULAR—			
Mileage	940	940	940
1st week Sept.	$46,844	$37,925	$29,522
From Jan. 1	1,657,136	1,483,505	1,336,935
GRAND TRUNK—			
Mileage	4,036	4,036	3,512
1st week Sept.	$549,380	$507,110	$398,183
From Jan. 1	14,944,893	14,766,000	11,754,814
INTEROCEANIC—			
Mileage	531	531	531
4th week Aug.	$46,900	$41,350	$41,300
From Jan. 1	1,704,863	1,482,607	1,550,102
KEOKUK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	148	148	148
4th week Aug.	$13,752	$10,708	$13,285
1st week Sept.	10,052	7,697	.....
From Jan. 1	268,991	267,200	.....
LOUISVILLE, HENDERSON & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	166	166	166
2d week Sept.	$10,949	$8,622	$11,247
From Jan. 1	317,343	317,042	200,442
MEMPHIS & CHARLESTON—			
Mileage	330	330	330
4th week Aug.	$52,138	$41,021	.....
1st week Sept.	27,760	21,593	$22,805
From Jan. 1	893,722	807,681	.....
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	1,860	1,860	1,860
2d week Sept.	$199,515	$208,143	$185,908
From Jan. 1	8,921,053	6,930,500	6,460,728
MEXICAN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	321	321	321
Week Aug. 28	$73,000	$69,500	$56,069
From Jan. 1	2,472,492	1,992,074	2,238,003
TOL., PEORIA & WESTERN—			
Mileage	248	248	248
1st week Sept.	$21,138	$19,489	$19,485
From Jan. 1	599,078	645,552	647,138
TOL., ST. LOUIS & KANSAS CITY—			
Mileage	451	451	451
1st week Sept.	$52,455	$42,329	$38,530
From Jan. 1	1,496,947	1,403,530	1,191,633
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—			
Mileage	247	247	247
2d week Sept.	$18,198	$23,421	$32,724
From July 1	178,906	265,905	300,942
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	894	894	894
1st week Sept.	$114,693	$97,782	$95,121
From July 1	2,912,800	2,958,008	2,967,143
BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS & NORTHERN for July—			
Gross earnings	316,170	316,184	.....
Net earnings	58,421	63,867	.....
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	2,163,003	2,428,870	.....
Net earnings	646,768	728,065	.....
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN for Aug.—			
Gross earnings	488,683	414,855	.....
Operating ex.	305,512	302,551	.....
Net earnings	180,281	112,304	.....
From July 1 to Aug. 31—			
Gross earnings	871,199	748,921	.....
Operating ex.	578,553	559,020	.....
Net earnings	292,646	189,901	.....
CHARLESTON & SAVANNAH for July—			
Gross earnings	38,800	32,875	37,478
Net earnings	3,667	2,126	*1,248
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	389,497	356,820	340,835
Net earnings	127,754	94,926	76,728
*Deficit.			
COLORADO MIDLAND for July—			
Gross earnings	153,333	137,903	142,479
Net earnings	34,009	29,016	41,742
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	948,475	1,085,537	928,614
Net earnings	210,428	287,405	208,314
CUMBERLAND VALLEY for July—			
Gross earnings	91,985	72,518	75,893
Net earnings	13,715	18,023	25,676
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	422,210	463,116	446,267
Net earnings	112,208	128,554	119,658
DES M., NOR. & WEST. for July—			
Gross earnings	35,485	36,170	30,040
Net earnings	7,208	10,758	9,208
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	228,453	250,073	180,276
Net earnings	35,491	81,261	50,387
GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA for July—			
Gross earnings	225,348	219,389	245,932
Net earnings	59,116	*23	62,093
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	1,375,067	1,484,467	1,510,533
Net earnings	330,998	240,955	325,267
*Deficit.			
GRAND TRUNK OF CANADA—			
Gross earnings	1,654,958	1,587,013	1,533,875
Net earnings	568,029	438,802	432,080
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	10,048,676	9,896,732	9,578,365
Net earnings	3,262,838	2,820,029	2,778,381
IND., ILL. & IOWA for July—			
Gross earnings	54,935	54,316	56,006
Net earnings	10,388	6,509	14,323
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	448,007	456,280	438,500
Net earnings	135,167	124,120	125,112
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN for July—			
Gross earnings	53,421	31,883	36,279
Net earnings	17,184	6,854	5,493
Surplus	5,749	*2,432	*4,683
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	297,058	267,904	248,721
Net earnings	73,047	61,537	54,389
*Deficit.			
KINGS COUNTY ELEVATED for the fiscal year ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	725,314	767,337	804,507
Op. expenses	549,831	612,752	504,717
Net earnings	175,483	254,585	299,790
Total inc.	192,353	268,984	313,599
Charges	392,118	565,034	355,273
Deficit	199,765	296,049	41,677
LOUIS., HENDERSON & ST. LOUIS for July—			
Gross earnings	43,133	42,388	38,925
Net earnings	11,364	14,691	11,218
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	255,532	262,103	229,082
Net earnings	50,388	58,613	39,399
MEMPHIS & CHARLESTON for July—			
Gross earnings	107,795	90,803	91,127
Net earnings	17,847	12,083	7,528
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	739,086	686,967	605,610
Net earnings	130,924	88,102	6,786
MINN., ST. P. & S. S. MARIE for July—			
Gross earnings	520,493	311,073	224,008
Net earnings	142,916	124,244	60,622
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	1,622,719	1,994,881	1,319,200
Net earnings	716,259	765,954	307,003
PITTS., YOUNGS. & ASH. for August—			
Gross earnings	173,321	132,125	215,199
Net earnings	91,420	48,113	108,022
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	999,505	987,784	411,436
Net earnings	300,891	342,410	197,349
SAVANNAH, FLORIDA & WESTERN for July—			
Gross earnings	255,464	234,521	285,519
Net earnings	62,042	32,895	83,002
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	1,990,169	1,999,981	1,989,291
Net earnings	565,906	490,190	617,034
TEXAS CENTRAL for July—			
Gross earnings	17,487	16,868	.....
Net earnings	1,392	*483	.....
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	122,564	127,295	.....
Net earnings	9,313	9,822	.....
*Deficit.			
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN for August—			
Gross earnings	87,451	70,140	91,250
Net earnings	26,408	15,689	27,147
Surplus	4,095	*6,284	6,763
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	157,251	147,052	167,644
Net earnings	40,154	32,304	41,289
Deficit	4,592	11,582	521
*Deficit.			
WISCONSIN CENTRAL for July—			
Gross earnings	432,822	428,995	434,507
Net earnings	201,989	189,199	166,897
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	2,378,195	2,453,574	2,426,305
Net earnings	897,969	899,234	927,307

The Chronicle computes the gross earnings of 75 roads for the first week of September, 1897, at $7,723,287, an increase of 692,630, or 9.85 per cent.

The operations of 134 roads for the month of July show:

	1897.	1896.	Changes.
Gross earn.	$63,507,783	$59,310,504	Inc. $4,257,279
Oper. ex.	43,686,234	42,634,219	Inc. 1,652,015
Net earn.	19,881,549	17,276,285	Inc. 2,605,264

For seven months, from Jan. 1 to July 31, 132 roads report:

Gross earn.	368,426,219	361,649,554	Inc. 6,776,665
Oper. ex.	257,333,938	259,356,622	Dec 2,222,684
Net earn.	111,092,281	102,092,932	Inc. 8,999,349

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 19.—The market for yarns is poor and much overstocked. The outlook for cloth is somewhat more promising. There is a fair business with China and with South America. The Levant and India continue to make inquiries, but thus far business with those sections has not been large. The more encouraging crop reports from India, South America, and the Levant arouse strong hopes of a better trade at an early date.

The home trade is still interfered with by the large numbers of idle hands, who affect the retail trade unfavorably. An important strike among the weavers of Lancashire is likely to occur soon, as the men are determined to resist a proposed reduction in wages.

Advices from the Continent show that there is no improvement in either the French or the German market. Manufacturers will be compelled to reduce the output 50 per cent.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The conditions of the money market remain substantially unchanged, though discount is somewhat easier. The future of the market depends mainly upon the question of gold withdrawals for the United States. The Bank will doubtless advance the rate in the event of an important American demand; otherwise the present low discount rates promise to continue.

Silver is firmer on the strength of Indian purchases. There are rumors that the India Council is buying for coinage, and the price has risen sharply in India of late, as fears of an import duty have subsided. Buying is now proceeding freely.

There are signs of revival on the Stock Exchange. Both speculative and investment business is enlarging, and the tendency is distinctly upward. Consols, Colonials, and home railways are all higher than a week ago. The depression in Spanish securities is the principal feature among the foreigners, the 4 per cents showing a decrease of 1⅛.

American railway securities have still further advanced; the English holders of high-priced lines are selling in order to realize their profits on investments, but in so doing are really broadening the demand for low-priced shares. Union Pacific leads the list of increases, with 4⅞; Central Pacific, Lake Shore, and New York Central follow with 2½; Missouri seconds, 2¼; New York, Ontario and Western, 2; New York and Northern preferred, 1⅝; Denvers, 1⅜; Erie preferred, 1. There have been other minor increases. Among the lines showing a decrease is Southern Pacific preferred, which has fallen 1¼.

Grand Trunk guaranteed has advanced 2¾; Grand Trunk firsts, 2; seconds, 2⅞, and thirds, 2⅞. Canadian Pacific has advanced ½. Argentine Railway stocks are generally lower. Anglo-American Telegraph shares are in good demand and have advanced 2½; preferred shares, 1½.

South African mining securities languish in view of the doubt that the Transvaal Government will carry out the promised reforms. West Australians are more in demand and show an upward tendency.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Reorganization Committee of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company, Louis Fitzgerald, Chairman, in view of the necessity for prompt action, advises stockholders to deposit at once their holdings with the Central Trust Company of New York, as requested by the stockholders' committee, composed of Messrs. Dick Brothers & Co. and others.

It is announced that a committee of which Grenville M. Dodge is Chairman has been empowered by an agreement made Sept. 18, 1897, to protect the interests of the consolidated mortgage bondholders of the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf Railway Company. The committee has announced that holders of the first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of the Denver, Texas and Gulf Railway Company, of the first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of the Denver, Texas and Fort Worth Railroad Company, of the funded interest certificates of the Denver, Texas and Fort Worth Railroad Company, and of the stock of the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf Railway Company may deposit them with the Central Trust Company of New York or the American Loan and Trust Company of Boston on or before Nov. 1.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Buffalo Cycle Works of Buffalo; capital stock, $25,000. Directors—Edward J. Rogers, Charles B. Walters, and Henry C. Springer, Buffalo.

Gowanda Leather Company of Gowanda, Cattaraugus County; capital stock, $10,000. Directors—Willis S. Burton, Cattaraugus; Edwin C. Fisher, Richard P. Johnson, James A. Van Duesen, Oliver P. Van Duesen, and W. H. Britton, Gowanda.

Acme Supply Company of New York City to deal in all kinds of patented machines; capital stock, $4,800. Directors—A. D. Benjamin, F. B. Benjamin, and Ernest L. Sawyer, Toronto, Canada; Martin Van Beuren Ethridge and Charles P. Ouden, New York City.

ADVANCE IN IRON AND STEEL.

More Liveliness in Trade than at Any Time Since 1865.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 19.—There is more liveliness in the iron and steel trade now than at any time since 1865 and prices are still advancing. Bessemer pig iron went up to $10 the middle of last week, and it is rumored that $10.25 was obtained in one quarter yesterday. Mill iron went up to $9 recently, and is now $9.25, with Southern iron at $9.90. It is believed that Southern iron will appear now in the market in increased quantities.

Old material has gone up with a jump, old iron rails being now held at $15 and hard to obtain. There is a rumor that $25 will be asked at once for wire rods. Wire has gone up from $1.15 to $1.25, and wire nails from $1.40 to $1.50. Bar iron has advanced $1 per ton in the last few days.

Two days ago 6,000 tons of steel billets were sold in one order at $16 per ton, Cleveland delivery. These are all manufacturers' prices.

Laconia Hosiery Mill Resumes.

LACONIA, N. H., Sept. 19.—Hodgson & Holt's hosiery mill will start on full time to-morrow. The mills shut down Aug. 10, on account of lack of orders. About 300 operatives will resume work.

Hurried to Build a Rond.

TARRYTOWN, Sept. 19.—The New York, White Plains and Elmsford Trolley Company won a victory over the residents of Benedict Avenue to-day. The company obtained a franchise from the authorities on Friday night. It quickly became apparent that the road would not be built without objections from the property owners, among whom are George Pryor Johnson, Henry Dale Frederick Lewis, P. P. Lewis, H. R. E. Hopkins, and Capt. W. C. Casey. It was intended by the property owners to obtain an injunction to-morrow. The railroad company set 500 men at work at midnight Saturday night, and work was carried on all day to-day, and to-night the men are still at work. It is expected there will be a good stretch of the road finished by morning.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY.

Richmond, Va., September 8, 1897.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company for the Election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all Committees thereof, since the last Annual Meeting,) will be held at the office of the Company in the Place Building in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday, the 19th day of October, 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, on Saturday, September 18th, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, and will reopen on Wednesday, October 20th, 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. E. WELFORD, Secretary.

The Rutgers Fire Insurance Company,

NO. 200 PARK ROW.

New York, Sept. 20, 1897.

The annual election for a Board of Directors of this company will be held at this office on Monday, Oct. 4, 1897. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

HENRY C. KREISER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, September 14th, 1897.—A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this company will be paid at this office on Friday, October 8th, 1897. Transfer books will close on Thursday, September 23d, and reopen on Wednesday, September 29th, 1897.

M. L. SYKES, Treasurer.

NEW ENGLAND LOAN AND TRUST CO., 34 Nassau St., New York.—The sixtieth consecutive quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared by the Directors of this Company, payable Sept. 21st, 1897.

W. F. BARTLETT, Treasurer.

CASUALTIES OF THE WHEEL.

Several Pedestrians Severely Injured and Rider Seized with an Epileptic Fit.

Charles O'Brien of 303 East Fifty-second Street was locked up in the East Twenty-second Street Police Station yesterday, charged with having run over a child with his bicycle. O'Brien turned the corner of Twenty-second Street and First Avenue at a high rate of speed, and ran into William Farrell, seven years of age, of 383 First Avenue. The child was knocked down and his leg broken. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital. O'Brien was captured by a bicycle policeman after a lively chase.

Warshek Kapkozitch, fifty years of age, of 190 Madison Street, was knocked down in front of 197 Division Street yesterday by a bicycle ridden by David Goldberg, who escaped after the accident. Kapkozitch was severely bruised and was taken to Gouverneur Hospital.

William Nugent, thirty-three years of age, of 190 Ludlow Street, was knocked down by a bicycle on Second Avenue, near Twenty-second Street, yesterday, and his right leg was broken. The rider of the bicycle escaped.

John Mangart, twenty-two years of age, of 454 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, was thrown from his bicycle yesterday at Eighth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, and his right knee was severely injured.

John Brooks, twenty-four years of age, of Henderson and Mercer Streets, Jersey City, was seized with an epileptic fit while riding a bicycle on the Hudson Boulevard yesterday. He fell and dislocated his shoulder. He was taken to his home.

Ran Into a Buggy and May Die.

John Adolt, twenty-seven years of age, of 321 West Twenty-fifth Street, this city, was seriously injured yesterday afternoon while riding a wheel along Richmond Road, near Garretson's, Staten Island. While going at full speed, he ran into a buggy driven by John Smith of 190 Fifth Avenue, this city. He was taken to the S. R. Smith Infirmary at New Brighton. He was injured internally, and it is thought he will die. Witnesses said it was the injured man's fault and that he was scorching while riding along a road crowded with trolley cars, wheelmen, and carriages.

Ten Years Old and Bail $1,000.

Little Moses Meyer of 106 Avenue D was a prisoner in the Essex Market Court yesterday, charged with having feloniously assaulted his playmate, Harry Salomon of 101 Avenue D. Each boy is ten years of age. During a quarrel over a game of marbles on Saturday afternoon, Moses, it is alleged, plunged a jackknife into Harry's side, inflicting an ugly wound. Meyer was held in $1,000 bail for trial, and wept copiously as he was led to a cell in the adjoining prison.

PROPOSALS.

$1,040,719.76

THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. STOCK, BONDS, AND CERTIFICATES OF THE

CITY of BROOKLYN

FREE AND EXEMPT FROM ALL TAXATION.

EXCEPT FOR STATE PURPOSES.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Comptroller's Office, Brooklyn, September 17, 1897.—The undersigned will receive sealed proposals at this office until Thursday, September 30th, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time they will be opened for the whole or any part of the following registered THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. BONDS, STOCK, and CERTIFICATES, viz.:

$250,000	School Building Bonds. Payable January 1, 1937.
$30,325	Consolidated Stock issued for the Construction of the New East River Bridge. Payable January 1, 1937.
$116,394.76	Consolidated Stock issued for the Extension of the System of Water Supply. Payable January 1, 1937.
$50,000	Consolidated Stock issued for the Construction of Auxiliary Sewers. Payable January 1, 1937.
$37,000	Consolidated Stock issued for the Improvement of Albany Avenue. Payable January 1, 1937.
$90,000	Consolidated Stock issued for the Disciplinary School. Payable January 1, 1937.
$5,000	Public Library Bonds. Payable January 1, 1937.
$20,000	Consolidated Stock issued for the Improvement of Wallabout Market property. Payable October 4, 1917. Memorial Bonds.
$7,000	Payable October 4, 1917. Local Improvement Bonds.
$250,000	Payable January 1, 1917.
$70,000	Flatbush Sewer Bonds, (accrued interest from August 1, 1897, to be paid in addition to price.)
$35,000	$9,000 payable August 1, 1921. 9,000 payable August 1, 1922. 9,000 payable August 1, 1923. 9,000 payable August 1, 1924. 9,000 payable August 1, 1925. 9,000 payable August 1, 1926. 9,000 payable August 1, 1927. 7,000 payable August 1, 1928. Flatbush Sewer Assessment Bonds, (accrued interest from August 1, 1897, to be paid in addition to price.)
$7,000	payable August 1, 1911.
7,000	payable August 1, 1912.
7,000	payable August 1, 1913.
7,000	payable August 1, 1914.
7,000	payable August 1, 1915.
$80,000	Twenty-sixth Ward Improvement Assessment Certificates. Payable October 4, 1902.

All of the above Bonds, as to Principal and Interest, will be payable in GOLD COIN of the United States of America of the present standard of weight and fineness, and under the provisions of the City Charter as amended by Chapter 648 of the Laws of 1895. They are free and exempt from all taxation, except for State purposes. Payment of purchase money to be made October 4, 1897.

Flatbush Sewer Bonds and Flatbush Sewer Assessment Bonds will be dated August 1, 1897, and accrued interest on these will be required in addition to price. Interest payable February and August in each year. All other of the above issues will be dated October 4, 1897, with interest payable January and July in each year.

Proposals must state the price offered, the description or maturity dates of Bonds desired, and be indorsed "Proposals for Bonds."

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids not deemed for the interest of the city.

GEORGE W. PALMER, Comptroller.

NOTICE OF SALE

—OF—

Richmond County Four Per Cent. Gold Funding Bonds.

SERIES K, NOS. 1 to 40

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to certain resolutions of the Board of Supervisors of Richmond County, New York, that the said Board of Supervisors proposes to borrow on the credit of the county the sum of forty thousand ($40,000) dollars for the purpose of funding a debt of the county not represented by bonds, and to issue bonds to secure such loan under the provisions of Chapter 686, Laws of 1892 and all acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto.

Said bonds will bear interest at the rate of four per centum per annum; be coupon bonds with privilege to register same, of the denomination of $1,000 each, payable in gold coin of or equivalent to the present standard of weight and fineness, and will bear date October 1st, 1897, and fall due and become payable twenty-five years from their date, interest thereon payable semi-annually in like gold coin.

Said bonds will be sold to the person or persons bidding the highest sum (not less than par) for all or any part of said bonds.

The same will be sold upon sealed bids, to be opened on the 5th day of October, 1897, at 1:30 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Board of Supervisors, Savings Bank Building, Stapleton, Staten Island, under terms of sale which may be obtained from the undersigned upon application.

The Board expressly reserves the right to reject any and all bids if the Board deem it to the best interest of the county so to do, and also reserves the right to award said bonds to any one or more of said bidders as the Board may deem it to the best interest of the county.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check to the order of the Treasurer of Richmond County, for two per cent. of the par value of the bonds bidden for.

Dated Stapleton, N. Y., September 8, 1897.

By order of the Board of Supervisors,

FRANKLIN C. VITT, Clerk.

LUETGERT LOSES A DOG.

The Animal Found Dead—Sesamoids to be Made Evidence.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—An interesting incident connected with the trial of Luetgert, the sausage manufacturer accused of having murdered his wife and destroyed her body with caustic potash in a vat in his factory, occurred to-day when one of Luetgert's Great Danes was found dead on the spot where the man is said to have sat while the body was being dissolved.

The defense will use the sesamoid bones of the brute as exhibits with its evidence, and the skin will be stuffed and put on exhibition.

One Escaped Prisoner Caught.

The Staten Island police have been notified by the police of Newark, N. J., of the capture in that city of Sente Celindo, one of the four men who escaped from the Richmond County Jail on Wednesday last by sawing out bars from a window in one of the corridors.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term.—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—Dexter vs. Kennedy. 2—Baierlein vs. Green. 3—Russell vs. Luhring. 4—Matter of Suydam. 5—Ahrens vs. Ahrens. 6—Jacob vs. Third

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Purchasers of Real Estate
who desire a loan to complete their purchase can save money by applying to
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.
Offices: 146 Broadway, N. Y. / 175 Remsen St., Brooklyn. / N. E. cor. 58th St. & 7th Av., N. Y. / 159 West 125th St., N. Y.
CAPITAL, ... $2,500,000
SURPLUS, ... $2,000,000

AUCTIONEER. AGENT
Geo. R. Read.
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

J. MONTGOMERY STRONG, Auctioneer.
STRONG & IRELAND
will sell at auction
TUESDAY, SEPT. 21, 1897,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom,
SUPREME COURT FORECLOSURE
under the direction of WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Esq., Referee,
179 Second Avenue,
between 11th and 12th Sts.
The choice lot, with four-story stone building thereon, size 25.9x129, with "L" 25.8x28.
Messrs. ALEXANDER & COLBY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 120 Broadway.
Maps and further particulars of attorneys or auctioneers, 60 Liberty St.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

ONE FIRST-CLASS CORNER APARTMENT, 9 or 10 light rooms and bath; newly decorated; perfect repair; elevators, steam heat, servants' bath. The Adelaide, Park Av., corner 66th St.; Telephone 666 79th St.

HOTELS.

WESTMINSTER HOTEL,
10th St and Irving Place,
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN.
WESTMINSTER APARTMENTS
connected with the Hotel.
Desirable suites, fully furnished for families at moderate prices
GEORGE MURRAY, Prop.

THE PARK MADISON,
MADISON AV. AND 25TH ST.,
Fronting Madison Square Park.
NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
Electric lights, elevator, tiled bathrooms, house service, private restaurant; open fireplaces for coal or wood; private telephone in each suite; three to nine rooms and bath en suite

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

THE **OSBORNE,**
57th St. & 7th Ave.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
APARTMENTS TO RENT FROM OCT. 1st.
Location and House best in the city.
Apply on premises, or to ARTHUR TAYLOR & CO., 1,773 Broadway, near 57th St.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Your Wife Knows
What a home should be. Ask her to look at the elegant modern brick and stone houses on Rutland Road, near Flatbush Av., in the beautiful 29th Ward. Artistic architecture, hardwood trim, open plumbing, charming environment, low prices. Send for illustrated circular. HENRY W. SHERRILL, Manager Estate of John Lefferts, 13 Willoughby St.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ORANGE, N. J.
On Highland Av., near station, one of the choicest residential locations; several new Colonial dwellings with every modern appointment; each with ample grounds; terms reasonable; would rent with privilege of purchase. EDW. P. HAMILTON & CO., 96 Broadway, New York.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

AT $75 MONTHLY.—Four-story brick house, 15 rooms, fully furnished; Long Island City, Dutch Kills; eight minutes from 34th St. ferry by trolley; seven minutes from City Hall; bath, gas, and conservatory; garden, with grapes and small fruit; possession immediate. Apply to J. H. THIRY, 181 Academy St., Long Island City.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

NEW BUILDING.
29 TO 33 E. 19TH ST.,
NEAR BROADWAY.
Store floor, 4,800 square feet.
Basement, 4,800 square feet.
2d Loft, 4,800 square feet.
FIRE-PROOF, SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT, AND HANDSOMELY FINISHED.
Apply to Janitor of building or to
S. F. JAYNE & CO.,
254 W. 23d St., and
55 Liberty Street.
Telephone 432 18th Street.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

WEST FORTY-FIFTH STREET.—New York Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—HENRIETTA STARR, plaintiff, against WILLIAM GALLAGHER and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 21st day of June, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 8th day of September, 1897, at 12 o'clock Noon of that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Company, auctioneers, the mortgaged premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land and the buildings thereon, situate on the southerly side of Forty-fifth Street, between the Ninth and Tenth Avenues, in the Nineteenth (now Twenty-second) Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Forty-fifth Street aforesaid, distant two hundred feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of the Tenth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, running thence easterly, along the southerly side of Forty-fifth Street, twenty-five feet, thence southerly, and parallel with the Tenth Avenue, one hundred feet four inches to the middle of the block between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Streets, thence westerly, and parallel with Forty-fifth Street, twenty-five feet, thence northerly and parallel with the Tenth Avenue, one hundred feet and four inches to the place of beginning; being the lot being further known as the lot No. 1 of the Hermitage, made by Daniel Ewen, City Surveyor, in 1825, and filed in the Register's Office of the City of New York, as lot number three hundred and eleven. (311.)—Dated New York, August 14th, 1897. THEODORE F. MILLER, Referee.
FEITNER & BECK,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
56 Wall Street, N. Y.
The sale of the above described premises is hereby adjourned to the 22d day of September, 1897, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York September 8th, 1897.
THEODORE F. MILLER, Referee.
FEITNER & BECK,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
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SURROGATE NOTICES.

WORCH, CHARLES F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES F. WORCH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John Fennel, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the first day of May, 1897.
MARIE FREDERIEKA WORCH, Executrix.
JOHN FENNEL, Attorney for Executrix, No. 280 Broadway, New York City.
my3-1aw6mM

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON AND NEW ENGLAND,
VIA SOUND LINES.
FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River. Leave Pier 18, N. R., foot of Murray St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. Steamers Priscilla and Puritan. Orchestra on each.
PROVIDENCE LINE, via Providence. Leave Pier 36, N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 5:30 P. M. Steamers Plymouth and Pilgrim. Orchestra on each.
STONINGTON LINE, via Stonington. Leave Pier 36, N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 6 P. M. Steamers Maine and New Hampshire.
NORWICH LINE, via New London. Leave Pier 40, (Old No.,) N. R., next Desbrosses St., week days only, at 6 P. M. Steamers City of Lowell and City of Worcester. Orchestra on each.

Hudson River by Daylight.
PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world. Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier..... 9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.
Through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.

Albany Evening Line
The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.
CATSKILL EVENING LINE.
Steamers Kaaterskill and Catskill leave every week day at 6 P. M. from foot of Christopher St., N. R. connecting at Catskill with mountain trains. Stateroom lighted by electricity. Bicycles carried free. Horses and carriages taken. Send to Pier or to Catskill for descriptive folder.
NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1.00. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers connect on wharf with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points north.
CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND CONSACKIE BOATS leave Pier 43 N. R., foot of Christopher Street, every week day at 6 P. M.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BR'MEN.
Lahn, Tu., Sept. 21, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., Oct. 12, 10 AM
Kaiser, Wed., Sept. 29, 7 AM | Lahn, Tu., Oct. 19, 10 AM
Saale, Tu., Oct. 5, 10 AM | Kaiser, Tu., Oct. 26, 9 AM
CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Havel Sat. Sept. 25, 10 AM | Spree, Sat., Oct. 16, 10 AM
Twin Screw Passenger Service.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Bremen, Thursday, Sept. 30, noon.
Barbarossa, Thursday, Oct. 14, noon.
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Fulda Sept. 25, 10 AM | Ems Oct. 16, 10 AM
Aller, Oct. 2, 10 AM | Werra, Oct. 23, 10 AM
Kaiser W. II., Oct. 9, 10 AM | Fulda, Oct. 30, 10 AM

NOTICE.
The new TWIN-SCREW EXP. S. S.
Kaiser Wm. Der Grosse,
14,000 TONS REGISTER, 649 FEET IN LENGTH, 30,000 HORSE POWER,
Will Sail for Plymouth and Bremen
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 29, 7 A. M.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
Express steamers from New York
To Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.
*A. Victoria, Nov. 6, 10 AM | †Werra Nov. 27, 10 AM
†Kaiser W. II., Nov. 13, 10 AM | †Fulda, Dec. 4, 10 AM
†Normannia, Nov. 23, 10 AM | *A. Victoria, Dec. 11, 10 AM
Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Jan., Feb., and March.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
From New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.
Normannia, Sat. 23, 10 AM | Fürst Bismarck, Oct. 14, 10 AM
Columbia, Sept. 30, 9 AM | Normannia, Oct. 21, 10 AM
A. Victoria, Oct. 7, 7 AM | Columbia, Oct. 28, 7 AM
HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin Screw Mail S. S. Persia, Sept. 25, 4 P. M. | Patria, Oct. 9, 4 P. M.
First cabin, $75 up; second cabin $40; steerage, $30.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'way, New York

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London-Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.
ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 22 | ST. LOUIS.....Oct. 13
PARIS.....Sept. 29 | PARIS.....Oct. 20
ST. PAUL.....Oct. 6 | ST. PAUL.....Oct. 27

Red Star Line to Antwerp
Sailing every Wednesday.
West'n'd, Sept. 22, Noon | Noordland, Oct. 6, Noon
S'wark, Sept. 29, 11 A M | Friesland, Oct. 13, Noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon, Sat., Sept. 25, to Am.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Poirot, Sat., Oct. 2, 10 AM
Rates of passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $105 and up by all steamers, except La Touraine, inc. Railway fare to Paris and landing charges; Parlor car seat is extra during Summer season; 24 choice to rank, $84.75.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.
Servia, Sept. 21 | Aurania, Oct. 5, Noon
Umbria, Sept. 25, 2 P.M. | Etruria, Oct. 9, 2 PM
Lucania, Oct. 2, 10 A.M. | Campania, Oct. 16, 8:30 AM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents,
4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK

WHITE STAR LINE.
Britannic, Sept. 22, Noon | Britannic, Oct. 20, Noon
Majestic, Sept. 29, Noon | Majestic, Oct. 27, Noon
Germanic, Oct. 6, Noon | Germanic, Nov. 3, Noon
Teutonic, Oct. 13, Noon | Teutonic, Nov. 10, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

1898—WINTER TOURS.
S. S. Pretoria. S. S. Madiana.
BERMUDA AND WEST INDIES.
QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Ltd.
ROYAL MAIL LINE FOR BERMUDA.
S. S. ROCHESTER, Thursday, Sept. 23, 3 P. M.
For Windward Islands
S. S. MADIANA.....Saturday, Oct. 2, at noon
A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents, 39 B'way.
Thos. Cook & Son, Pass. Agts., 261 & 1,225 B'way.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu..Oct. 2, 1 P. M.
DORIC.....Oct. 12, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....Oct. 21, 1 P. M.
ALGIC, via Honolulu.....Oct. 30, 1 P. M.
PERU.....Nov. 9, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information, apply at 319 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C. the South, and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.
ALGONQUIN.....Monday, Sept. 20
SEMINOLE.....Wednesday, Sept. 22
CHEROKEE.....Thursday, Sept. 23
COMANCHE.....Saturday, Sept. 25
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.
Fla. Cent. & Peninsular R.R. Line via Jacksonville.
Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston.
T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY TO NORFOLK.
Shortest Sea Trips out of New York.
Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't and Traffic Mgr.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SMITH RICHARD AUGUSTINE, COMMONLY known as AUGUSTINE SMITH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD AUGUSTINE SMITH, commonly known as AUGUSTINE SMITH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the place of transacting business, No. 52 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the eighth day of October next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of March, 1897. THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE & TRUST COMPANY, Executor.
mh22-1aw6mM

WARD, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN WARD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Wilson & Wallis, No. 48 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of April, 1897. WILLIAM G. WARD, Administrator.
WILSON & WALLIS, Attorneys for Administrator, 48 Wall St., New York City.
ap19-1aw6mM

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD.
NEW YORK CENTRAL.
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS.
All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
Trains leave Grand Central Station, 42d Street and Fourth Avenue, as follows:
8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:35 P. M., Toronto 8:25 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity. Connects at Utica for Adirondack Mountains and Montreal.
9.30 A. M.—FAST MAIL. Daily. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.
10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago via Michigan Central Route; due Buffalo 8:40 P. M., Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M.; Chicago 9:00 A. M. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.
10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Millbrook, Catskill Mountains, and all important New York state points.
1.0 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie.
1.00 P. M.—HUDSON RIVER LOCAL. Daily—For Troy and Albany.
3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL. Except Sunday—For Garrisons, West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.
5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—Parlor train to Chicago, via Lake Shore Route and Buffalo; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M., Toledo 10:30 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. This train connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:50 P. M., and at Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M.; due Kansas City next morning. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.
6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS, daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.
6.25 P. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS. Daily—For Adirondack Mountains and Montreal.
7.00 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS, daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, Ottawa.
7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL, daily—For Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.
9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, daily (sleeping car passengers only) for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.
9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS, daily—For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago and, except Saturdays, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.
12.10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. The entire train for Chicago and principal points on the New York Central, every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago Sleepers leave on 9:15 train.
9.06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.
9:15 A. M.—Sundays only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via the Harlem Division.
"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.
"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the elevated road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New York.
Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.
Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15 m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo.
7:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal.
10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.
B.—11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor cars to Bloomville and Albany.
C.—4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.
6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal. Sleeping car Albany to Montreal.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
B, C—Leaves Brooklyn Annex: B:00; 46 A.M.: C3:05 P. M.; Jersey City, P. R. R. Station, B11:20, C3:28 P. M.
Time tables at principal hotels and offices.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.
Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.
*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.
*6:15, 6:40 A. M. daily, (Sunday *6:45, 7 A. M.) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.
*7:55, 8:15 A. M. daily, for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ELMIRA, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining-car and chair-car to Buffalo.
*10:25, 10:30 A. M. Sundays only, for Bound Brook and intermediate stations.
*10:25, 10:30 A. M. daily, except Sunday, MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.
*11:55, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday.

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."
Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through Sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.
*12:25, 12:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.
*12:55, 1:15 P. M., Sundays only, for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, and the coal branches.
*1:25, 1:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions; chair-car for Wilkesbarre.
*4:55, 5:15 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.
*4:55, 5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.
*5:00, 6:15 P. M. daily, except Sunday. Express for Slatington and principal intermediate stations. Connects for Reading and Harrisburg. Chair-car to Slatington.
*6:55, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.
*7:55, 8:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, L. & R. JUNCTION, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, and BUFFALO; Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.
*8:55, 9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Wilkesbarre and Ithaca.
Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *8:55, 9:00 A. M., *1:55, 2:30, *3:55, 4:20, and *5:55, 6:30 P. M.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 366 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

DELAWARE LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN
Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.
Direct route to Scranton, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.
8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars, connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West. Pullman Parlor car, New York to Richfield Springs.
1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.
8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleepers for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 P. M.
9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers, Sleepers New York to Richfield Springs.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St., 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time Tables, giving full information, at all stations.
Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
☞ The leaving times from Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.
7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.
5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.
7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo, except Saturday.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, 9:25, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 10:56 A. M., 12:55, 1:56, (3:15, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25, 10:55 A. M., (3:15 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 8:55 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 7:55 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—West Twenty-third Street Station, 1:25 P. M. and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:50 P. M. week days.
CAPE MAY.—Express, 12:55 P. M. week days.
Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55, 11:55 A. M., 1:55, 3:15, 3:55, 4:55, 6:55 P. M. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 2:30, 3:40, 4:25, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:15, 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 9:55, (Dining Car,)-10:55, 11:55 A. M., 12:55, 1:55, 2:55, 3:55, 4:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 7:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:15, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, 9:55, (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 A. M., 1:55, (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 7:55, 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 463, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station; and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 880 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City.
The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.
Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four Tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
On and after September 8, 1897.
Stations in New York foot of Liberty St., and Whitehall Terminal.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:10, 1:30, 4:15, (4:30 to Easton,) 5:45 (7:30 to Allentown) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 3:30, 6:00 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:15 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00 to Reading,) 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, (2:00, 4:00 to Reading,) 4:30, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, (2:00, 5:00 to Reading,) 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.
ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points South to Point Pleasant 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 4:00, (4:30 Red Bank only,) 4:45, 5:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M.
For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:45, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
BOATS LEAVE WHITEHALL TERMINAL.
Week days, 7:00, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:18, 9:35, 9:55, 10:25, 10:33, 10:55, 11:25, 11:55 A. M., 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:55, 2:25, 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:25, 6:55, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:30 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 9:55, 11:25 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 1:55, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:55, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:50, 10:15, 10:55 P. M., 12:10 night.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
From Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector St.
For Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, 4:30, 10:15 A. M., 1:00, 3:45, 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.
For Elberon, Asbury Park,

THE WOES OF TAMMANY

The Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., Says that Now Is the Opportunity for Republicans.

DOES NOT DISLIKE LOW

He Thinks, However, that He Should Withdraw and Permit a Union of All the Anti-Tammany Forces —Bryan's Name Applauded.

"Old Tammany has troubles of her own these later days."

It was thus that the Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., began the prelude to his sermon yesterday at the Academy of Music. Then he went on:

"This is a sorrowful fact to some of the braves who started off so beautifully to certain victory a few weeks ago. These troubles have arisen very naturally. Last year Tammany deserted the principles of ancient Democracy to follow the new gods of Mr. Bryan, simply in order to preserve its regularity and keep up with the procession. Now this procession has proved itself obstreperous; it wishes to lead, instead of being led—to dictate, instead of being dictated to.

"If the free silver men in Greater New York nominate an honest silver ticket, they will in all probability poll more votes than Seth Low, two to one, and may poll more votes than Tammany Hall and its allies under a banner of hypocrisy and cowardice.

"If they allow themselves to be hoodwinked by these old political bunko steerers, they will deserve the contempt of their fellow-brethren outside of New York, and they will get it.

"This division of Tammany's power presents a supreme opportunity for the Republican Party to present a real union ticket upon an honest local and National platform, on which all the opponents of Tammany Hall may unite, except, of course, the most holy ones who dwell in the secret councils of the Citizens' Union. Their ways and principles are past finding out. They are high. Ordinary mortals cannot attain unto them.

No Grievance Against Low.

"I have no grievance against Mr. Low, except the stupid assumption and Pharisaical holiness of his friends, who are bossing the Citizens' Union.

"I do not abuse Mr. Low. He is a very good man. But what angers me and thousands of other common folks in New York is the colossal and asinine assumption of his worshippers that he, and he alone, Seth Low, is fit to be Mayor of New York. The common folks do not deny that he is a good man—a very good man, if you insist upon it—but we humbly believe that there are among the 3,000,000 people in this city at least a dozen men who are equally good, and at least two dozen men whose experience and training fit them to be as great a Mayor as Seth Low. What we have contended for and contend for now is that in this fight men are not so important as unity—personal opinions as great as principles."

Bryan's Name Cheered.

"Whatever may be possible in smaller cities and in other towns, to talk of the elimination of National principles from this municipal battle is nonsense. The election is of tremendous National import, and we all know it. The eyes of the Nation are on us. It is the first grand skirmish for position in 1900. We are still in the agony of a National crisis on the money issue that involves the Nation's honor and civic order. Bryan is to-day a mightier power than he was a year ago. [Loud applause.] He is either right or wrong. He is either a God-sent prophet who leads a righteous revolution or he is the most dangerous fanatic in your history. This election will have tremendous results on his fortunes. New York, now rising in her new imperial splendor, with three million people, is the centre of the commerce, society, art, literature, religion, and politics of the western world and her port the gateway of two worlds. Here is the scorching furnace in which are being tried by fire the faults and the hopes of that humanity that will rule the entire world in the twentieth century.

"The defeat of Tammany Hall is now a certainty if Seth Low's personal candidacy is withdrawn. There can be no union now around his name after the manner of his nomination. He is to-day Tammany's only hope. Mr. Low has yet the opportunity to save the city, preserve his own word, and honor pledged to be only a unifying force by withdrawing and allowing a union against Tammany Hall. If he remains he will not only be overwhelmingly defeated, but he will be disgraced as the abettor of a factional conspiracy that placed personal spite above the love of country and the glory of the city. Upon the Citizens' Union will be fixed the stigma of Tammany's victory. Can Mr. Low bury his personal ambitions and rise to the occasion that confronts him? We shall see."

His Personal Affairs.

At the opening of service Mr. Dixon had something to say about his personal affairs. During the past two years, he said, he had sacrificed $30,000 to the church of which he was pastor. A number of prominent business men in this city had offered him, he said, $15,000 a year to go on the lecture platform. He had also received an offer of $500 a week for forty weeks, and two months' vacation, if he would sever his connection with the church and take the lecture platform.

"Of these offers," he said, "I have only accepted sufficient to support my family. If the church was willing to pay him sufficient compensation he was ready to give up these lectures and devote his entire time to the church. He announced that with this object in view he had advertised his country home for sale, and was preparing to move to the city, so that he could give more time to the church.

The preacher had also a few words to say on another matter.

"I have here a letter from a gentleman stopping at the Imperial Hotel, who writes that upon leaving the Academy last Sunday he heard another man remark: 'I wonder how much is Tammany Hall paying Dixon to attack Low from that stage.'

"Well," he went on, "I have just explained to you my own personal needs and the need of the church, which has accumulated a deficit of $5,000 in the past two years, but in all my figuring as to how to raise money, I never dreamed that our friends in the rear would help us out.

"Another friend says that I am in the pay of 'Tom.' That to deliver the city into his hands. You who know me know that this is nonsense. I don't say that I won't take sides in the campaign. I promise you, however, that whatever I do I won't consult any one for either my politics or my religion. I am not here to echo public sentiment, but to create it. I love every man in Tammany Hall, and even those in the Citizens' Union."

"FASHIONABLE CHRISTIANITY."

The Rev. Madison C. Peters Discusses the Subject.

The Rev. Madison C. Peters delivered his initial sermon of the Fall in the pulpit of the Bloomingdale Reformed Church, Sixty-eighth Street and the Western Boulevard, yesterday morning.

"The preacher of the Gospel these days," said the preacher, "lives at ease, a stranger to suffering, abounding with comforts within and around him, honored and respected by the world, but if we were otherwise the people who honor us would not tolerate us. Canon Farrar said that not more than 4 per cent. of the working classes attend church in England. A similar condition exists in this country. The great masses have been alienated from the Church, while the Church is making unprecedented progress among the so-called higher classes, but that entrance is gained by forsaking the teachings of Him who when upon the earth gave us proof of His Messiahship—the fact that the poor had the Gospel preached to them.

"We are winning the higher circles of society because we permit those circles to mold Christianity into their own image. Time was when it cost something to be a Christian. It cost comfort, fortune, honor, life itself—to-day it costs nothing; it is respectable, fashionable.

"'Christ says 'whosoever does not bear my cross and come after me cannot be my disciple.' Our cross, for I take the charge to myself also—where is it? What sacrifices, what afflictions, what humiliations does our faith cause us to bear? Are we not indulging with the most worldly in that same unbridled extravagance and worldliness that ought to give us shame?"

B. Altman & Co.

TRIMMED HATS, TOQUES AND BONNETS FOR AUTUMN WEAR

NOW OPEN ON THIRD FLOOR.

NINETEENTH STREET & SIXTH AVE.

AMERICAN BOARD'S PRESIDENT.

A Layman Will Probably Be Chosen and Samuel B. Capen of Boston Is Favorably Mentioned.

Persons in touch with the affairs of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions believe that the next President of the organization, to be elected at the eighty-eighth annual meeting, at New Haven, Conn., in October, as the successor to the Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs, will be a layman. If such shall be the fact, the traditions of this foreign missionary society, the oldest of its kind in America, will have been set aside, for, hitherto, none other than an ordained minister of the Gospel has held the post of presiding over and directing the course of its growth and progress.

One of the officials of the board, who was in this city a few days ago, admitted that, so far as an expression of opinion could be obtained from corporate members of the society, and those alone are entitled to vote at the annual meeting, the sentiment is strongly in favor of the selection of a layman as President. The principal reason for the radical change involved is that no clergyman is at present available who would make a worthy successor to Dr. Storrs.

Among those first prominently mentioned for the office was David A. Brewer, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, who is recognized as one of the pillars of Congregationalism. Still later, another distinguished man in public life was proposed as an acceptable candidate for the office.

It is felt by members of the board and their advisers that the existing state of the finances of the society requires the closest attention, and that there should be at the helm a thorough man of business, and that such a man should be a resident of Boston, where the home office of the organization is situated. In the person of Samuel B. Capen of Boston, it is said such a man can be found, and his name is the last one brought forward as a probable successor to Dr. Storrs. Mr. Capen is one of the oldest and best-known men in the business life of the Massachusetts capital. He is a member of a firm which has been distinguished in the commercial interests of Boston for more than a generation. He has also been a devoted adherent of the Congregational Church, and a strong supporter of the American Board, as well as a large contributor to its funds.

CHURCH CONTROVERSY ENDED.

Report that the Mission Building of Ascension Parish Has Been Sold.

According to current report, a church controversy between two well-known Episcopal parishes has just been settled out of the ecclesiastical court, to which it was soon to have been taken by one of the parties. The trouble arose when the Ascension Church, at Fifth Avenue and West Tenth Street, the Rev. Percy S. Grant, rector, gave up its mission, the Chapel of the Comforter, on Greenwich Street, and purchased the four-story brownstone building 10 Horatio Street, formerly occupied by the Caledonian societies, for its outlying evangelistic work.

The Rev. Dr. Benjamin F. De Costa, rector of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, at Waverley Place and West Eleventh Street, entered a protest against this. Dr. De Costa maintained that the Ascension Church was trespassing upon his parish limits by settling in the Horatio Street building, and was likely to injure his work in his own territory.

The Rev. Mr. Grant proceeded to get the newly acquired property in shape for occupancy this month. Dr. De Costa then wrote to the authorities of the diocese, stating his position and asking that the new-comer in his territory be ousted. The matter thus stood, awaiting final adjudication, when an unexpected way out of the difficulty presented itself through an offer to purchase the property made to the Ascension parish by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, which desires to build a power house on the spot for the use of the Eighth Avenue Railroad when the motive power shall have been changed to electricity. Whether the reported offer of the railroad company has been accepted, none of the parties in interest will admit. It is generally accepted as a fact, however.

The Ascension parish will probably not attempt to obtain another mission ground in the neighborhood.

TO VISIT HIS FORMER CHARGE.

The Rev. Robert Collyer Will Go to Chicago in October.

The Rev. Robert Collyer, pastor emeritus of the Church of the Messiah, will probably spend four weeks during October and November at Chicago, occupying the pulpit of his former charge, Unity Church, on Dearborn Avenue. The church is now without a pastor. The Rev. Mr. Collyer was for twenty-one years pastor of Unity Church, and has been in the habit of visiting it every year to renew old acquaintances.

When questioned concerning the possibility of his staying permanently in Chicago, he said there was not the slightest possibility of such a thing.

Unity Church was Mr. Collyer's first charge in this country. He came from England in 1850, where for eleven years he had been a local Methodist preacher. He joined the Unitarian ranks in 1859, and was ordained by the Rev. Dr. Hosmer of Buffalo. He became the pastor of the Church of the Messiah in 1860.

Mr. Collyer recently celebrated his seventy-third birthday anniversary. In answer to a query concerning his college and theological education, he said the first time he ever saw the inside of college walls was when he preached a commencement sermon to a graduating class.

BROOKLYN CHURCH DEDICATED.

Ceremonies at the Final Services in St. Paul's Lutheran Edifice.

The new St. Paul's German Evangelical Lutheran Church, at Palmetto Street and Knickerbocker Avenue, Brooklyn, was dedicated yesterday in the presence of a large gathering. The new structure is built of light pressed brick in gothic style, with a 160-foot spire, and cost $33,000. The pastor is the Rev. H. Christian Luehr. At 10 o'clock the members of the church gathered at the old house of worship, which adjoins the new structure, where the last services in the building were held, and conducted by the Rev. Mr. Luehr and the Rev. Mr. Beyer, the latter being pastor of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church. At the conclusion of the services the congregation, headed by Pastor Luehr and the Rev. Mr. Beyer, formed a procession and marched to the new edifice. When the church was reached the procession halted and the doors were unlocked and the keys turned over to Mr. Luehr.

When the altar was reached the dedication ceremony began. This concluded, an address was delivered by the pastor. It was 1 o'clock when the services were brought to a close. In the afternoon there was singing by the choir of St. Mark's Evangelical Lutheran Church, and an address by the Rev. R. W. Heintze, a Professor at Concordia College at Neperan, N. Y. There was singing by the choir of Trinity Lutheran Church of South Brooklyn in the evening, and an address by the Rev. J. A. Schwoy of Richfield, N. J. The celebration will be continued to-night, when the Rev. H. C. W. Steckholz of Paterson, N. J., will deliver an address.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.

Invite you to the Opening of the NEW DEPARTMENTS For JEWELRY, FANS, LEATHER AND TOILET GOODS,

Monday and Tuesday, September 20th and 21st, 1897.

BROADWAY & ELEVENTH STREET.

THE MUNICIPAL CRISIS

The Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur Delivers a Sermon on Patriotic and Religious Duty.

HE APPEALS FOR HARMONY

Says that This Is No Time for Division That Will Throw the City Government into the Hands of a Corrupt Organization.

To a full congregation the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur last night delivered, at the Calvary Baptist Church, West Fifty-eighth Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, a sermon on "Political and Religious Duty in the Municipal Crisis."

His text was taken from a part of the nineteenth verse of the sixteenth chapter of the Book of Revelations: "And a great city was divided into three parts," and from the twenty-fifth verse of the twelfth chapter of Matthew: "Every city or house divided against itself cannot stand."

"The reference in the first text," said Dr. MacArthur, "was to Jerusalem, which fell into the hands of Titus because her people were divided into three warring elements. In the latter the Saviour uttered a self-evident proposition.

"And this is a truth," said he, "which all the supporters of reform municipal government in our city ought at this time to remember. There are divisions which are a dishonor to worthy civic pride, and a reproach to American patriotism. The great body of our people care little for the party ambitions of self-seeking politicians.

"The abominable evils of an organization which once controlled New York and is now, I hope, happily in retirement forever, militated against the spirit of Christianity. The dominance of that organization was a menace to the physical health and moral progress of the city; it was a reproach to Americanism and a blot on Christianity. No minister of any church can afford to be silent when there is danger of a return to power of an organization which is the foe alike of civilization, Christianity, and humanity.

"Compared with the recent past New York is now a paradise. Col. Waring's article showing the reduction of the death rate from 25 78-100 per 1,000 for the twelve years preceding 1895, to 19 63-100 for the first half of the present year, should go far to demonstrate this. According to that rate there will be 1,500 fewer deaths in New York this year than there would have been had the average rate of the previous thirteen years prevailed. That organization must have been a great boon for undertakers. Do not things like that concern the pulpit? That was the slaughter of the Innocents by Herod compared with the death of thousands of children and others every year in New York as the result of the incompetency and wickedness of its rulers?

"What the present City Government has done only goes to show what can be done, and this is the division that will throw the Government back into the hands of that corrupt organization.

"Now, much of the future character of the Greater New York will depend upon the character of her first Mayor. He will be in a position to wield immense influence, and he should not only be a man of great ability and character, but he should be one who has had practical experience in municipal affairs and a knowledge of the details of the office. Is there an available man with such qualifications? If so, let us elect him.

"He should be a man of unquestioned American patriotism, and that means a great deal more than partyism. Parties are only means to an end, and when a party fails to serve its end, it becomes useless. The man who uses his party influence for the public good honors the party. But the man who fills the office of Mayor of Greater New York should be thoroughly non-partisan. The Mayor of New York has nothing whatever to do with the policy of the Government, State or National. He will have enough to do to attend to the interests of this great city and the local affairs that interest her people.

"The character of the candidate should be a part of his platform. He should be a clean man, a high-minded man, a man who in every relation of life is an honor to good citizenship. Have you such a man? If so, vote for him.

"And now I want to say that harmony is the duty of the hour. Why divide and destroy the good that has been accomplished and that will be accomplished in the near future? Why can't reformers get together? There are no insurmountable barriers, and they must harmonize or suffer defeat."

Father Deshon's Assistants.

The Very Rev. George Deshon, the newly elected Superior General of the Paulist Fathers, successor of the late Father Hewit, has appointed the Rev. Father John J. Hughes as the Assistant Superior. Father Hughes takes the office made vacant by the election of Father Deshon as the head of the community, for the latter was Assistant Superior during the administration of Father Hewit. Father Hughes is one of the senior Paulists, and is widely known. Until he was appointed to the Assistant Superiorship he officiated as the minister to his associates in the order. The Rev. Father William B. D. Hughes has been appointed to the office made vacant by the promotion of Father John J. Hughes.

Mr. Houghton Did Not Preach.

The Rev. Mr. Houghton, nephew of the Rev. Dr. Houghton, pastor of "The Little Church Around the Corner," on Twenty-ninth Street, did not preach yesterday as was expected. Instead, the pupil was occupied by the Rev. James G. Glass, a visiting clergyman from Somerville, N. C., who preached from the text, "Seek the kingdom of God in His righteousness, and all else shall follow."

The Rev. Dr. Houghton said that his nephew, the Rev. George Houghton of Hoboken, was to become his assistant, and would enter upon his duties during the latter part of November or the early part of December.

DIED IN A RESTAURANT.

Miss Huntington, from Syracuse, Had Softening of the Brain.

A young woman, quietly and neatly attired, entered Clark's restaurant, 156 Third Avenue, yesterday afternoon and ordered a meal. A few moments afterward she became at first hysterical, and then unconscious. An ambulance was summoned from Bellevue Hospital, and the surgeon in charge of it pronounced the woman dead. Her name was found to be Grace Huntington and her age twety-five years. She had been living for the last four weeks on the top floor at 140 East Twelfth Street. The landlady of the house said that she knew nothing of the woman, but she believed that she had relatives in Syracuse. Miss Huntington, she added, had frequently been ill while she had lodged in the house. The body was removed to the Morgue. An autopsy showed that the cause of death was softening of the brain.

RACE TRACKS DENOUNCED

Circular of the Law and Order League Read in Jersey City Churches.

STRONG WORDS BY MINISTERS

The Rev. Mr. Scudder Says There Is a Deep-Laid Conspiracy to Deliver the State into the Hands of the Gambling Fraternity.

A circular issued by the Law and Order League of Hudson County in relation to the race track amendments and the special election on Sept. 28, and another on the same subject from the Rev. Dr. Kempshall of Elizabeth were read in nearly all the Protestant churches of Jersey City yesterday, and in the evening several ministers made the amendments and the election the subject of a prelude.

The Rev. John S. Scudder, who officiated at the First Congregational Church, on the Heights, instead of at the Tabernacle, entitled his discourse: "Shall Gamblers Dominate New Jersey?" He said:

"Any one who studies the signs of the times can see that there is a deep-laid conspiracy to deliver New Jersey into the hands of the gambling fraternity, who a few years since ruled it with a rod of iron. For some time this element has been held in check, but recently it has waxed bold, and here in Hudson County, its stronghold, it has as firm a hold as ever it had. It seems impossible to root out the gamblers at 'Little Monte Carlo,' on the west shore of the Hudson, and so notorious and impudent has this coterie of blacklegs become that last week Judge Lippincott openly denounced the Grand Jury for their failure to present indictments against the proprietors and patrons of this sink of iniquity, where swindlers thrive and innocent victims throw away their earnings.

Baser Elements Taking Courage.

"Unless this malevolent force can be counteracted by a more powerful force of righteousness; unless there is a decisive and overwhelming expression of public sentiment at the coming election, it is morally certain that the baser elements throughout the State will take fresh courage and inaugurate the shameless practices which disgraced this State a few years ago. The gambling interests in New Jersey possess vast capital, and are not averse to spending it to gain their ends. Millions of dollars have been invested in race tracks at Monmouth Park, Guttenberg, Gloucester, Linden, and Clifton, and the owners of these expensive premises are growing restless and rebellious from long-continued lack of profit. They are resolved to put their establishments into operation again, and they are fighting this anti-gambling amendment with the fierceness of possible defeat. They are not ready to go out of the business permanently, and they cannot make anything of horse racing unless they run gambling hells in connection with them. Furthermore, the railroads are secretly favoring the rehabilitation of these pestiferous resorts. The gambling interests have waited long and patiently, but now they are desperate and determined to win, and unless good people co-operate, the gamblers and their friends will gain the victory. I am glad to say, however, that good people are waking up all over the State. The old anti-race track spirit is again seizing the people.

"The State is being flooded with appeals to the people to do their duty at this supreme crisis. Some persons prophesy our defeat in the coming conflict, but I cannot agree with them. The people are too sensible and love their homes too much to see them again imperiled. I believe on election day this anti-gambling amendment will be passed, and New Jersey will deeply inscribe its virtuous sentiments in the bedrock of our State Constitution."

The Rev. Arney S. Biddle, pastor of the Summit Avenue United Presbyterian Church, said: "You are asked to go to the polls and decide whether New Jersey shall be the gambler's protection or his dread. The glory of New Jersey is its development of noble Christian manhood. Let every voter determine that so far as his ballot is concerned it shall be cast for that which elevates men and develops the best citizenship. This is not a fight of the Church against the race track, nor a fight of party against party. It is a conflict between right and wrong. May the righteous decision of the voters exalt our State and may we be delivered from the reproach of establishing iniquity by law."

No Politics in the Contest.

The Rev. William E. Chalmers, pastor of the Parmly Memorial Baptist Church, said there was no politics in the contest, but the friends of law and order would do well to remember that they would not easily defeat the race track gamblers. He said there was a large amount of money invested in race tracks throughout the country, and the men interested would not be likely to consent to its sacrifice without a struggle. What he saw in Monmouth County, while the race tracks existed there, convinced him that the tracks had many friends in New Jersey. The race track men would make a bitter fight to defeat the amendment, and he would, therefore, advise every friend of law and order to go to the polls and vote for it.

The Rev. D. B. F. Randolph, pastor of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, spoke on the matter under the title of "The Workingmen and the Gamblers." He said the mission of the gambler was to prey on the workingmen in particular, though he was not averse to other victims. He found the workingman an easier victim, however, because of his needs. He said that all gamblers resorted to tricks and frauds, and the race track gamblers were always ready to sell a race to the highest bidder. They bloated their horses by giving them unusual quantities of water at the last moment, and had even been known to poison a horse to prevent its winning. He advised every friend of morality and honesty to end this condition of affairs by voting for the race-track amendments.

THE GRAND JURY ATTACKED.

The Rev. Mr. Gowan Says the County Administration Is Rotten.

The Rev. Isaac W. Gowan, pastor of the Grove Reformed Church, at North Bergen, who has been active in his efforts to suppress "Little Monte Carlo," last night paid his respects to Sheriff Heller and the last Grand Jury for their failure to indict those connected with the place.

The text was, "The wicked walk on every side when the vilest men are exalted," Psalm xii., 8. The minister said: "The gamblers at 'Little Monte Carlo' are the wicked who walk on every side, and the remainder of the text may fitly describe the last Grand Jury. From the judicial bench already has come an estimate of that body which meets the conditions of the text. Justice Lippincott, in his words to the Grand Jurors, declared the truth of the text, 'The vilest men were exalted,' when Sheriff Heller drew that Grand Jury. Foreman Staples put out the very ray of light in the Judge's denunciation that there were some on the jury who desired to perform their duty, when he replied with the merited rebuke, 'I would simply say that it is the unanimous vote of the entire jury, after a careful hearing, that not one bit of evidence has been given against the men charged in the bills.'"

This relieves the preacher from embarrassment in applying the text to the entire Grand Jury instead of only to the majority. The public press of the country and State, and metropolis have affirmed the truth of the text. The Rev. Mr. Gowan then told of the efforts of himself and the Rev. Dr. Ackert to obtain evidence, how arrests were made, and the evidence presented. He then said: "So much for the facts, now for the conclusion. Foreman Stapler and his Grand Jury are announced in the public press as about to take an airing around Staten Island on tickets at $20 apiece. It will take a longer trip and a stronger breeze to blow the stench off their presence in official position as grand jurors, protecting criminals, from the nostrils of an aroused public opinion in county and in State. They are simply the development of the rottenness that runs throughout the administration of public office in their county. The Grand Jurymen who protected criminals are greater criminals than the gamblers themselves."

ADDRESS TO NEW JERSEY VOTERS.

Urged to Support the Anti-Gaming and Other Amendments to the State Constitution.

NEWARK, Sept. 19.—Acting under instructions from the State Republican Committee, a sub-committee, with Vice President Garret A. Hobart as consultor and adviser, prepared an address in regard to the constitutional amendments which are to be voted on Sept. 28, and last night, after completing its labors, gave out the address, which is signed by Franklin Murphy, Chairman of the State Committee. It is as follows:

"To the Voters of New Jersey:

"By agreement of two succeeding Legislatures, having Republican majorities, three amendments to the State Constitution will be submitted to the people at a special election to be held on Tuesday, Sept. 28. The State Republican Committee urges the voters of New Jersey to give these amendments their cordial support, casting their ballots promptly on the day set for the election.

"The amendments to the Constitution provide:

"First—That no poolselling, bookmaking, or gambling of any sort shall be authorized or allowed within this State, nor shall any gambling device, practice, or game of chance now prohibited by the laws be legalized, nor the penalty now provided therefor be in any way diminished.

"Second—That no person who shall have been nominated by the Governor, and shall not have been confirmed by the Senate before the recess of the Legislature, shall be eligible for appointments to such office during such recess.

"Third—That the right of suffrage at any school meeting shall be granted female citizens of the age of twenty-one years.

"The Republican Party has, in the words of the State Republican Convention of Sept. 19, 1895, plotted from the statute books the laws under which the most infamous form of race-track gambling has brought ignominy and disgrace upon the State, having responded swiftly to the demands of good morals and sound public policy by legislative action. Republican Legislatures have now proposed that this reform should be removed from further debate by being incorporated in the Constitution, together with the provision already existing against lotteries. It remains for the voters to record their approval.

"The evils which cursed the State before the laws permitting public gambling at horse races were repealed need not be recalled here, for they have not been forgotten by the citizens who suffered. But, recognizing that the opposition which the Republican Party has encountered in its past endeavors to accomplish reforms still exists, the State Republican Committee urges voters to cast their ballots for the amendments at the election and thus make irrepealable the decision which was recorded by the Legislature when the Republican Party regained control of that body. The neglect of this duty by voters might hazard results which only strenuous exertions have attained, and the issue having been put before the people, the decision for the amendments should be made emphatic beyond all cavil. The Republican Party has every reason by its past history to feel confident that this appeal to moral sentiment will meet an earnest and vigorous response from all the people of this State.

"The proposed amendment for a change in the provisions regarding State appointments is in accordance with a public demand which was frequently expressed during the administrations of Democratic Governors of the State whose aggressions upon the Senate's rights under the Constitution not only violated a custom which had before prevailed, but gave unworthy nominees an advantage which the framers of the Constitution evidently intended to deny.

"The third proposed amendment, giving votes to women in school elections, widens the suffrage in regard to a subject which has been shown by the history of our State schools to be one concerning which women are clearly entitled to have a voice."

Sermons were preached in many pulpits in the State to-day in favor of the anti-gambling amendment.

SUBURBAN MAIL SERVICE.

Officials Making Plans for Increasing Its Facilities in the Towns Near New York.

The officials of the Railway Mail Service are making plans for increasing the facilities of the suburban service so as to give the residents of neighboring towns more frequent mails. Regularly equipped mail cars will be put on some of the routes that are now served by closed pouches, and will expedite the delivery of letters in all suburban towns. The postal authorities intend to continue the Summer arrangements, with certain modifications or important changes, throughout the Winter.

On the Harlem Road, where formerly only two mail trains made trips between White Plains and this city, there are now five, and improvements have already been made over an important section of Westchester County, where thousands of people remain throughout the Winter.

On the other side of the Hudson River more facilities have been provided along the New Jersey and New York Railroad to Hillsdale, through Hackensack, and a better service has been established. It is expected that extra postal cars will soon be put on the Erie to serve the section between Waldwick and New York. The residents along the Northern Railroad of New Jersey as far as Nyack, it is said, will also soon have a better mail service.

This territory is within the Second Division of Railway Mail Service. It embraces the most important territory in the country, and includes over 10,000 regular Post Offices, and has a working force of nearly 1,000 men employed on steam, cable, electric, and steamboat lines. The discipline of the service is very strict, and 98 per cent. of the regular clerks were correct in their examinations last year.

Fall 1897.

Millinery Opening,

Monday & Tuesday, September 20th & 21st.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

Again and again we are asked, "does advertising pay"?

Yes, if you always have precisely the thing described; do precisely what you say you'll do; have right goods, and should they turn out wrong make them right.

Clothes, shoes, hats and furnishings for boy or man.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

TRADE GROWING RAPIDLY

The Same Favorable Story Told by All Out-of-Town Merchants.

MILLINERS WITH GOOD NEWS

Buyers from Many Places Predict a Busy Fall and Winter—Prospects Unusually Bright—Wall Street Men in the Merchants' Association.

Down-town business men are evincing an increased interest in the work of the Merchants' Association. Within the last few days some of the best-known Wall Street firms have joined as active members. The list of new down-town members includes Morton, Bliss & Co., Lazard Frères, R. P. Flower & Co., Spencer Trask & Co., Vermilye & Co., Woerishoffer & Co., Corbin Banking Company, Harriman & Co., Rolston & Bass, W. S. Lawson & Co., Mathews, Bean & Co., James W. Noyes, C. I. Hudson & Co., Jones, Maury & Co., Sutro, Scholle & Co., and John H. Starin.

The following names were added to the resident membership list on Saturday: Bankers and Brokers—Boody, McLellan & Co. and James M. Drake; Fire Underwriters—Hall & Henshaw; Brewers—Bernheimer & Schmid; Real Estate—Frederick Southack & Co. and Daniel Birdsall & Co.; Saddlery and Harness—Smith, Worthington & Co.; Brush Manufacturers—J. Finley Smith & Son; Wholesale Woolens—Collins, Downing & Co.; Publishers—D. Appleton & Co.

A large proportion of the visitors at association headquarters Saturday were women, mostly representatives in the millinery trade in this State and in Pennsylvania. Miss Barbara Dougherty of Schwendler & Dougherty, milliners, of Dansville, N. Y., said: "Trade, I believe, is better with us than for some time, and we expect to have a fine Fall and Winter business. My partner accompanied me on this trip, and many other buyers are taking advantage of this opportunity of a visit to New York afforded by the Merchants' Association."

Mrs. Anna Voght, millinery, of Buffalo, this State, said: "As a result of the reduced rates obtained by this association from the railroads, I have brought three of my buyers with me instead of a smaller number. The idea is a good one, and will cause others to do as I have done. Business shows signs of improvement, although it is a little early for my line."

Jealousy of Western Cities.

James Fennemore, general merchant of Beaver City, Utah, said: "I am sorry to say I could not take advantage of the reduced rates, but I was determined to come on to New York in any event. I asked our agent why we could not get the reduced rates, and he informed me that Chicago and Omaha had protested against it so strenuously that the railroads west of Chicago would not grant rates east of Chicago. I took advantage of the latter rates, but on reaching Chicago found out that the merchants there were so sore over the results obtained by the New York Merchants' Association that return certificates going west from Chicago would not be honored unless the holder showed that a bill of goods had been purchased in that city. I think the idea of the Merchants' Association is a good one, and that it should continue to press the matter until a merchant from any place may come through to New York on the excursions. The Western merchants are talking about the enterprise and favoring it, as they know the value of the New York market. Trade is improving, and we look forward to a good season."

Edward Hart, clothing merchant of Cincinnati, Ohio, said: "These excursions are the greatest things I ever saw. They stimulate trade and give the out-of-town merchant the opportunity of selecting his own stock of goods. Good times are at hand, and the revival of business with the inducements offered to the merchants has resulted in making them come willingly to the market, and also in causing them to purchase freely. In my section the revival of trade is caused, as in other sections, by the agricultural conditions now prevailing—the fine and abundant crops and the good demand for them."

Sidney Friedheim, buyer for A. Friedheim & Brothers, general merchandise, of Rockhill, S. C., said: "This up trade is improving, but, as cotton is our principal crop, our season is somewhat behind, owing to the cotton being a little late. The prospects are unusually bright. No less than six buyers came from my town on account of the reduced rates obtained by the Merchants' Association, secured mainly through its having forced the Southern Association to make one fare for a round trip to the points touched by the Trunk Line Association connections. Many more said they were coming, and I have since learned that they have arrived."

Greatest Prosperity in Years.

B. M. Hitchcock, general merchant, of Reidsville, N. C., said: "In my section tobacco is the principal article of commerce, and we are all jubilant over the outlook for the season. The crop is not only of good quality, but is far in excess of anything we have had for twenty or more years. Old tobacco men say they have seldom seen anything like it. Not only are the crop prospects a way above the average, but what is more pleasing to the farmer is that the market is good, and that the producers will have a large sum of money for their labor. When this is the case the merchant and mill owner, and, in fact, every branch of industry and trade will be benefited. The Merchants' Association is doing its portion in this revival of trade, and the idea is a good one."

H. H. Humphrey of the Novelty Knitting Mills Company of Detroit, Mich., said.: "During nineteen years of business I never knew four such hard years as we have just passed through. The present gives every promise of being the best business season we have had in years. I am perfectly confident that hard times are over for a long time to come, as an almost ideal condition now obtains—good crops and a good market for them. When this is the case, all business resumes its proper aspect, and the wheels of commerce revolve easily. This is already noticeable in the great revival of business, not in my locality alone, but throughout the length and breadth of the land."

Rates for Further Excursions.

The Merchants' Association will know in a day or two whether the trunk lines and Joint Traffic Association will grant its application for reduced rates for further excursions in the latter part of October and the first part of November. The matter will come up before the committee of the trunk lines to-morrow, and if they pass favorably upon it the Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association will act at once. If this application is granted, then an application will be filed immediately with the New England Passenger Association, the Southeastern Passenger Association, the Southwestern Passenger Association, and the Western Passenger Association, and in each direction the application will be pushed vigorously. Since the excursions granted by the Joint Traffic and Trunk Line Associations have proved so signal a success, the Merchants' Association is in a far better position to urge the claims of New York City than it was when these excursions were in an experimental stage.

COOK CHARGES PERSECUTION.

The Actor Says His Father-in-Law Swore Falsely to Prevent Him from Signing a Contract.

Augustus Cook, the actor, who last Friday night assaulted his wife, Evelyn Cook, and his servant, Lizzie Brown, in his apartment, 19 West One Hundred and Second Street, and who was held without bail to await the result of their injuries, was arraigned in the Harlem Police Court yesterday morning. His counsel asked that he be admitted to bail. Cook charged his father-in-law, William H. Hall, with persecuting him. He said that he was to have signed on Saturday a three years' contract to appear under Augustin Daly's management, and that knowing this, and with a view to ruining his excellent prospects, Hall swore falsely in the police court as to the condition of Mrs. Cook and the servant.

Hall appeared Saturday morning when Cook was first arraigned and produced two certificates from Dr. Smith of 19 West One Hundred and Second Street. Neither of the certificates represented Mrs. Cook's condition as serious, though they stated that she was suffering from shock and was unable to appear in court. Magistrate Simms was about to hold Cook in $1,500 bail when Hall insisted under oath that his daughter was likely to die, and protested against Cook's release on any bail. The latter was held on this statement without bail.

Yesterday morning Cook said that on the night of the assault, while his wife and servant were in the apartment of Dr. Smith, having their wounds dressed, Dr. Ramsey of the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital, who had been summoned by the police, was refused admission, and that Hall took both women to his home and has since refused to allow any physician sent by Cook's counsel to see them.

The Magistrate ordered that Cook's physician be allowed to see the women, and summoned all the doctors to appear before him this morning. Cook was remanded without bail for examination to-day.

AMUSEMENTS.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. At 8:10 sharp. Matinée Sat'y 2. SOTHERN
—A GENUINE SUCCESS.—
"Another Lyceum triumph."—Spirit of Times.
CHANGE ALLEY....CHANGE ALLEY.
The new play, by authors of "Rosemary."
Mon., Sept. 27, LYCEUM STOCK CO.,
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE IN REPERTOIRE.

WALLACK'S EVENINGS, 8:15. SAT. MAT. AT 2.
SECOND WEEK—POSITIVE SUCCESS.
MR. HERBERT KELCEY.
MISS EFFIE SHANNON.
Presenting Madeleine Lucette Ryley's Comedy
A Coat of Many Colors.

DALY'S "THE CIRCUS GIRL."
15th week. Fresher than ever.
Every Evening at 8:15.
Matinées Wed. & Sat. at 2.
Nancy McIntosh, Virginia Earl, James Powers, Cyril Scott, Herbert Gresham, &c.

KOSTER & BIAL'S ADMISSION 50c.
SEPT. 27, 15 BIG VAUDEVILLE ACTS.
CLEO DE MERODE.
PAOLA DEL MONTE.

EDEN MUSEE
WORLD IN WAX AND GRAND CONCERTS.
CINEMATOGRAPH
Exhibits every hour from 1 to 5, 8 to 10.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
GRAND OPENING TO-NIGHT AT 8.
Machinery in motion. Electrical Inventions. Pure Food Show. Concerts AFTERNOON & EVENING.
ADMISSION ENTIRE EXHIBITION 25c.

Knickerbocker Evgs. at 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2:15.
GEO. EDWARDES' GAIETY THEATRE CO. OF LONDON. IN TOWN

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St.
Last 6 nights at 8:15. Last Sat. Mat., 2:15.
SECRET SERVICE.
Sept. 27—Maude Adams in a new comedy.

BIJOU, B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.